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## OPPORTUNIST RUSSIA AWAITS FLOTSAM OF FLOOD IN BALKANS

Bureaucracy Ruling Over a People "So Tragically Inarticulate" Is Guided by Crude Aggrandizement

### POLICY IS UNSTABLE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The real intention of Russia during the past few months in relation to the struggle in the near east has always been the unknown quantity which has made the ultimate solution of the question so specially impossible of forecast. What Russia really intended to do has been the question of questions in Europe.

With very little alteration the same state of things prevails today. To what extent Russia is behind Serbia and to what lengths she will go in supporting her demands against Austria-Hungary. Is her policy changing? Is she abandoning any traditional aspect of that policy, or is her seeming acquiescence in the fait accompli in the Balkans, and the additional barrier which the state of things builds up between her and her "great desire" on the shores of the Golden Horn, only apparent? These are all questions which are exercising to some purpose the wits of the chancelleries.

### Russia Is Opportunist

There is a popular misconception in regard to the Russian foreign policy, long noted by Lord Curzon, which still seems to persist in many quarters. It pictures the decrees of the foreign office at St. Petersburg as outdoing the laws of the Medes and Persians in the direction of immutability. It pictures the Russian foreign policy as "stated, fixed and settled" for all time, and as carried through in spite of all obstacles and changing circumstances to some immutable predestined conclusion. As a matter of fact, whilst the foreign policy of Russia may be summed up in the one word "aggrandizement"—and this is fixed enough, yet so far from there being any settled design in the method of its accomplishment its every move is dictated more often than not by the purest opportunism, and its most important and impressive steps have resulted from quite independent actions taken by adventurous officials or generals on the spot, without any conference with the authorities at St. Petersburg, and often in direct opposition to their expressed views.

It is success that succeeds in Russia more if possible than anywhere else. If the plan of this or that general or official succeeds, his achievements are fathomed by his government. He is held in much honor, and the world is intended to be duly impressed by another "forward step" in the accomplishment of an inflexible purpose; but if he fails, his action is simply repudiated, and popular outcry is calmed by that wonderful

## MONTE NEGRO IS LAUDED IN FAMOUS GLADSTONE SKETCH



(Reproduced by permission)

Native of little Balkan kingdom which preserved its independence in face of Turk\*

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The admiration which W. E. Gladstone always felt for the nation of the Montenegrins found vent in a sketch of Montenegro and its people, which appeared in the Nineteenth Century, and which has now been reprinted by the Balkan committee. Montenegro was the little nation which had kept its liberty intact when all the Balkan peninsula had bowed to the Turks, "that vast cyclone of Ottoman conquest, the most formidable that the world has ever seen."

Gladstone reviews her history in the beginning of the fifteenth century, when Ivan Tehermoievitch, the hero of that hour, had pressed by the enemy, having applied in vain for aid from the Venetians, "left with his people the sunny tracts in which they had basked for 700 years and sought, on the rocks, and amidst the precipices, surety for the two gifts, by far the most precious to mankind, their faith and their freedom. Before them as before others, lay the trinida necessitas, the alternatives of death, slavery or the Koran. They were not to die for they had work to do. To the Koran or to slavery they preferred a life in Rome."

The government of Montenegro in these early times was shaped on theocratic lines. Her ruler was priest, soldier and statesman, and her history in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is the story of constant wars, always fought against overwhelming odds. It was only as late as in the nineteenth century that the governing and priestly power were separated. But still, the author of the article points out, the system of rule was that of Ilumeric or Achaian Greece, and still the fighting traditions were those of Thermopylae and Marathon.

Resignations—William Curtis Farabee, scholar in anthropology, to take effect at the end of the first half of the academic year 1912-13; Norreys Joseph O'Connor, A. M., assistant in English, to take effect Jan. 1, 1913; Edward Lorraine Young, Jr., A. B., M. D., assistant in anatomy, to take effect Dec. 1, 1912.

Fellowships and scholarships—Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Maine, Charles Wilson Colby, I.C., Portland, Me.

Graduate school of arts and sciences—Adams Woods fellowship, Bernard Henry Knollenberg, I.G., Richmond, Ind.; Lady Mowison scholarship, Laurence Carlton Staples, I.G., Burlington, Vt.; university scholarships, Roger Theodore Lafferty, I.G., Cleveland, O.; Harvey Leeb, I.G., Clifton Heights, Pa.; Melvin Clarence Merrill, I.G., Richmond, Utah.

stream of excuses which flows so readily from the inexhaustible reservoir on the banks of the Neva.

### For Success the Practicable

This policy of Russia has received an almost ingenuous illustration in the recent speech of M. Kokovtzeff before the new Duma. "We must remember," said the Russian premier, "that success is attainable only by attempting what is immeasurably more pronounced if it were not that the view of the people is still so tragically inarticulate."

The great majority of the Russian people know nothing of all this historic scheming. The unnumbered thousands of the peasantry who spread themselves over the limitless prairies of the north, east, and south, and away over the frontiers into Siberia, who got 40 years ago were slaves and today are little better, have no thoughts outside their own village, no higher spiritual anchorage than the ikon on their cottage wall, no hope that dare spread itself further than a sufficient harvest. And yet no people in the world, perhaps, will respond more quickly to an idea. Pan-Slavism at root a vague religious ideal—swept Russia in 1854 and again in 1877, and today, if it seems to be less powerful, it is simply because it is more educated and consequently more restrained.

The history of Russia in her relations with the Ottoman empire are curiously unlike what circumstances would have seemed to foreshadow. For over 200 years Russia has been making war on Turkey, intermittently. She has probably expended more blood and treasure in these wars than in any other she has been engaged in, and they have been not a few. Her object every time, no matter how much it has been concealed and no matter in what guise it has masqueraded, has been territorial aggrandizement, and yet her endeavor to attain this object, as far as Turkey has been concerned, has almost always met with no success.

In 1829 her forces advanced as far as Adrianople. She passed through all the horrors of the Crimean struggle of 1854-56, and in 1877 a victorious Russian army was encamped at San Stefano, within a day's march of Constantinople, and yet from all this Russia has gained little or nothing territorially. Greece regained her liberty in 1829, and special privileges were won from the Sultan for Serbia and the Danubian provinces, but Russia gained literally nothing.

In 1856 the net result of the Crimean campaign was the loss of Bessarabia and the power to keep a fleet on the Black sea, and in 1879, by the treaty of Berlin, the great year of Turkish dismemberment, the only result to Russia of all her efforts was only to regain what she had lost 20 years before. Yet in spite of all this it is hardly open to doubt that the hope of official Russia is still to gain something territorially.

The French people, in perfect good faith, read only the text and pronounce it good and fair, and a speech worthy of a great statesman, but those who know Russia best are inclined to say least, and those who realize the extent to which the press of Europe is bought and sold, who recollect the £500,000 of French money for which Russia is a debtor to France, who understand that Russia gained literally nothing.

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### AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON**  
CASTLE SQUARE—"Gingerbread Man."  
HOLLIS—John Drew.  
KEITH'S—"Vaudville."  
MAJESTIC—"Hinky-Panky."  
PLYMOUTH—G. A. Arliss in "Disraeli."  
SHUBERT—"The Merry Countess."  
ST. JAMES—"Isle of Spice."  
TREMONT—"The Red Widow."

**CHICAGO**  
BLACKSTONE—Elsie Ferguson.  
FINE ARTS—Irish Players.  
GARDEN—"The Yellow Rose."  
ILLINOIS—"Count of Luxembourg."  
LASALLE—"Gift at the Gate."  
OPERA HOUSE—Lulu Mann.  
POWERS—Mme. Simone.

**NEW YORK**  
ASTOR—"Fine Feathers."  
BELASCO—"Years of Discretion."  
CHILDREN'S—Roxbury-Packett House.  
COHAN—"Broadway Jones."  
COMEDY—"Fanny's First Play."  
COHEN—"Within the Law."  
EMPIRE—Maud Adams in "Peter Pan."  
FORTY-EIGHTH STREET—Wm. Collier.  
GARIBOLDI—"Hamlet."  
GLOBE—"Lady of the Slipper."  
HAROLD—"Up Under Many Flags."  
HUDSON—Mrs. Flack.  
LIBERTY—"Milestones."  
LITERARY—"Mother and Son."  
MANHATTAN—"The Whip."  
PARK—"A Little Bit of Love."  
PALACE—"Little Women."  
WALLACK'S—Mme. Nazimova.

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# News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

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## SPANISH-AMERICAN ATHENEUM FOUNDING REGARDED AS EPOCHAL

Aim to Spread Knowledge of Spanish-American History and Castilian Literature and Bring Closer Relations

### MUCH IS PROMISED

What must be counted among the momentous events bearing on Pan-American developments took place recently at Washington. It was the foundation of the Spanish-American Atheneum, whose twofold aim is to spread the knowledge of Spanish and Spanish-American history and literature in the United States and to promote closer intellectual relations between the Spanish-speaking countries. The Christian Science Monitor today presents to its readers some details as to that interesting and significant organization.

IT WAS a brilliant gathering at the National Museum, a gathering of letters and diplomacy, that witnessed the foundation of the Spanish-American Atheneum in Washington, D. C. And it was eminently fitting that the preliminary meeting should be called to order by Senor Francisco Yanes, assistant director of the Pan-American Union, who had cherished the idea for a generation; and that it was opened under the auspices of H. E. the minister from Spain, Don Juan Riano y Gayangos, as representative of the mother country.

That the prominent participation of officers of the Pan-American Union—Director-General Barrett was one of the leading speakers, Senor Julian Moreno-Lacalle is secretary-general, and Senor Emilio Amores also is on the committee, while Senor Yanes was elected president—goes a long way toward insuring success for the atheneum is manifest. What is of equal significance is the prominence given to the Castilian fountain-head, not merely in theory as a matter of study, as an intellectual element, but actually as a vital force. If the speech, the history, the art, the literature of Spain are of interest to the American chiefly because of Spanish America, he will find nevertheless that it is the study of the living Spain and the living Spanish type that opens the door to the past and the inner dwelling of Spanish America.

To a country like the United States, already come into such close contact with Spanish-speaking countries, as the Spanish minister said, much good must flow from a more general study of the Spanish language and literature. He dwelt on Spain's record as an educational agency, its outposts in Texas and Paraguay. A monument to it stands in the unity achieved from California to Patagonia and the essential Latinity of its variegated population—an achievement as grandiose as the Roman world out of which it grew. And that remarkable country that impressed its individuality on the greater part of the American continent is once more seen to the fore in the affairs of the western hemisphere, since one of the most striking developments of the last decade has been the recognition by the southern nations of the power of their common heritage, the patrimonio latino—accompanied by a rapprochement between the old and the new Iberian world and a most notable drawing together of the leading republics, the trend of which is only just being discerned.

Lie. Don Manuel Calero, the Mexican ambassador, emphasized the appropriateness of cosmopolitan Washington for a common meeting ground. He and the ministers from Spain and the Spanish republics are vice-presidents of the atheneum. To bring the Spaniards and Hispano-Americans together in the federal capital of the United States and there promote literary intercourse among the Spanish-speaking peoples is surely a bold and original idea. And so is the entire program of this clearing house of Castilian letters.

Article IV of the constitution says the activities of the atheneum shall be: 1. "Hold public conferences wherein lectures shall be delivered and discussions undertaken on literary and historical topics;" 2. "publish a journal in English and Spanish which shall be the official organ of the atheneum and the medium of the literary intercourse and interchange of ideas among the Spanish speaking peoples;" 3. "issue such publications from time to time as may be necessary fully to accomplish its work;" 4. "organize, acquire by purchase and donation and maintain a free public library containing books, periodicals and other objects of literary and historical interest." Article V provides that the official languages of the atheneum shall be English and Spanish. Article VII says the members shall constitute an international body unlimited in number and composed of fellows and of honorary and corresponding members.

Among the corresponding members chosen from those who communicate valuable information to the society and who have promoted the knowledge of Spanish and Spanish-American litera-

### ON COMMITTEE OF ORGANIZATION OF SPANISH AMERICAN ATHENEUM



(Photo by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)

FRANCISCO J. YANES

Venezuelan litterateur, diplomat and officer of Pan-American Union, is the president

JULIAN MORENO-LACALLE

Member Pan-American Union and delegate to International Commerce Congress, secretary-general

(Photo by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)

by a most distinguished Americanist, the Rev. Charles Warren Currier, of the Indian missions, whose share in the starting of the atheneum has been prominent. A conspicuous figure at the meeting was the noted Cuban lecturer, Mme. de Baralt.

GREAT WORK ON  
LATIN-AMERICA  
BEING PREPARED

(Special to the Monitor)

CARACAS, Venezuela—Among the chief collaborators in the great work on Latin-America now being prepared under the auspices of the Latin-American Historical Society is Prof. Cesar Angel Rivas, of this capital, an authority on international law.

It is announced that the work will be in 15 tomes, with many illustrations and reproductions of rare documents, and will be entitled "The History of the Nations of Latin-America." Five volumes are devoted to the pre-Columbian period, the conquest, the organization of the Spanish and Portuguese colonial systems, the transformation of the colonial regime and birth of the creole nations, the colonial reforms and the wars of independence.

The other 10 volumes take up the individual nations of Latin-America from the year 1830.

### CAUCA RAILWAY TO BE IMPROVED

(Special to the Monitor)

BOGOTA, Colombia—In order to prevent a recurrence of the damage done to the Cauca railway by the recent washout owing to freshets of the Dagua river propositions are made in the press of the capital for far-reaching changes. These propositions, which appear to come from authoritative sources, advocate the suppression of a number of bridges across the Dagua, such as those of El Pinal, San Cipriano, Sucre, San Jose and Delfina, all of which have suffered partial destruction at one time or another.

PARAGUAY HAS CHILEAN GIFT  
(Special to the Monitor)

ASUNCION, Paraguay—As a token of good will from the Chilean nation, the remittance of \$4000 gold by the Red Cross Pro-Paraguay of Santiago, Chile, has been received here with appreciation. The sum was collected in Chile for the benefit of the families of the victims of the last revolution.

### MEXICO CITY IS TO HAVE A MODEL UNION DEPOT

(Special to the Monitor)

MEXICO—This city is soon to have one of the largest union depots at least on the American continent. It will be constructed on the present site of the Mexican Central station. The building will cost about \$2,500,000.

The structure, it is said, will be second only to the New York station in sumptuousness. It will be constructed of white marble, granite and bronze. Running in from the street about 200 feet, the depot will have garden plots, as is so customary in Mexico, where roses bloom in December and bongainvillea flowers its scarlet over walls and fences. The depot itself will consist of five stories, the limit allowed in this city

## PERUVIAN STEAMERS TO RUN TO NEW YORK

(Special to the Monitor)

QUITOS, Peru—A great deal of interest is shown in the expected early arrival here from Lima of Col. Don Pedro Portillo, who comes to start a Peruvian line of ocean steamers between this place and New York.

Owing to the increasing trade with the United States and the growth of the rubber exports from the upper Amazon and its affluents, it is considered here that the outlook for another steamship service between this inland port of South America and New York is excellent. Great port works are planned with a view to making Iquitos the head-quarters of such a service.

So far as is known today, the line will be started with the transport Iquitos, now in Europe, and which instead of returning to Callao will come here direct and take out the first passengers and rubber cargo for New York. The plan is to have the steamers call at Colon and then take goods

shipped from the Pacific coast of Peru and destined for this port and for distribution throughout the transandean section of the republic pending the completion of the Ucayali and Maranon railroads.

Colonel Portillo is very well known here and is generally regarded as exceptionally well fitted for the undertaking. He was at one time prefect of this province, when he distinguished himself by his energy in developing the resources and communications; his map of the upper Amazon is still the most complete and exact ever made.

Colonel Portillo, who is accompanied by the new sub-prefect of the province of the Ucayali, Senor Fernecio Gabreli, has selected the overland route, by the central railway to Cerro de Pasco, from there by animal to Puerto Bermudez and by launch down the Pachitea to the navigable waters of the Ucayali river, whence rapid steamer transportation will land them here.

### RAILROAD BUILDING TO MEXICAN PACIFIC PORTS WITH TRADE

(Special to the Monitor)

GUADALAJARA, Mex.—Eppes Randolph of San Francisco was here recently on business connected with the construction of the Southern Pacific extension from Guaymas to Guadalajara.

He has been in the city of Tepic, on the Pacific coast. While there he was in consultation with the Governor of that Mexican territory and the other authorities with reference to the construction of his road between San Bias and Guadalajara.

He is of opinion that that particular line will be completed within three years. This would put San Francisco in direct railroad touch with the ports of Guaymas, San Bias and other smaller ports on the Mexican coast of the Pacific ocean, and link the United States not only with those ports but also with the City of Mexico via Guadalajara, by direct railroad.

Quite a trade is now carried on in the territory of Tepic in cocoanuts, grains and other products.

Mr. Randolph thinks it will cost about \$500,000 to construct the short line to connect the city of San Bias. He calculates that it will cost over \$750,000 to put that Pacific port in good condition.

His company does not receive subvention from either federal or state governments in Mexico, but he expects the Southern Pacific will undertake both the building of the short railroad and the improvement of the harbor of San Bias.

CONSTITUCION, Chile—There is great satisfaction here with the reply given by the government to the popular petition for improvements to this port.

The minister of finance in the name of the President said: "It is the policy of this administration to favor in every way the construction of port works throughout the republic in anticipation of the developments attending the completion of the Panama canal, which make it desirable that there should be an intermediate port between Valparaiso and Talcahuano (Concepcion) and Constitucion appears the logical port. Constitucion will take the matter up shortly."

LIMA, Peru—It is announced that the Pomaica Agricultural Society has begun work on the Pimentel railroad, on the Pomaica hacienda, Chileno district.

SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA—President Jimenez is starting out on an automobile trip in order to inspect the condition of the roads between this capital and Cartago and Alajuela. It is announced that after the inspection bids will be called for extensive road repairs, so as to make both roads capable of sustaining traffic by teams as well as by motor.

PANAMA—It is announced that the Conservative government that the

opposition is fully restrained from giving full scope to their vengeance on the Liberals in Chinandega and especially in Leon.

The refugees say that it is due to the

protection of the Americans who consti-

tute the military authorities of the

Nicaraguan government that the Con-

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full scope to their vengeance on the

Liberals in Chinandega and especially in

Leon.

REFUGEES ARRIVE  
IN EL SALVADOR

(Special to the Monitor)

LA UNION, El Salvador—Some 20 Nicaraguan Liberals have arrived here from Chinandega whence they had been expelled by the Conservatives, notably Dr. Toribio Tigrino, who survived the last revolution during which he was at the mercy of the Liberals for weeks together.

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servatives are being restrained from giving

full scope to their vengeance on the

Liberals in Chinandega and especially in

Leon.

PANAMA—It is announced that the order of the canal commission a complete list is being drawn up of all the machinery, implements, fixtures and material no longer required for the canal works and which are for sale on the isthmus. A number of railroad companies of Central and South America are reported as prospective buyers, especially a prominent company of Colombia.

NOTHING could be more timely than the organization of the Spanish-American Atheneum in Washington. Pan-American developments have arrived at a crucial stage when all the problems of the western hemisphere appear about to be recast to fit the era of the Panama canal. The trend toward solidarity—so constantly referred to in the news despatches on this page and in the editorial comment of the Monitor—is proof of the radical transformation that has set in throughout South America. Never was it more incumbent on the American of English speech, or more to his interest, to study the character, institutions and aspirations, the history, language and literature, the traditions, customs and requirements of his Latin neighbor. Understanding is the sine qua non of agreement, so much so that in modern usage understanding has come to mean agreement. The Spanish-American Atheneum thus works hand in hand with the Pan-American Union, whose labors for the promotion of fraternity among the nations of the western hemisphere have been so conspicuous, and to whose officers, headed by the director-general, John Barrett, so much credit is due. It is not surprising then if the idea of the Spanish-American Atheneum originates with the assistant director, Francisco J. Yanes, who we are told has entertained it for some 30 years, while other officers, as Senor Julian Moreno-Lacalle, who was delegate of the Pan-American Union to the Boston Congress of Chambers of Commerce, take leading roles in its promotion.

Washington as the clearing house for the productions of litterateurs and historians of Spanish speech is a remarkable idea. To have the Spaniard meet the Peruvian, the Mexican meet the Argentine, the Venezuelan meet the Chilean in the federal capital of the United States is vastly different from providing a meeting ground for them in some great old-world center, say Paris or London. Given the past relations of the United States with Spain, whose renaissance dates precisely from the turning point in those relations a decade and a half ago, and given the evolution of United States power as bearing on the status of the Spanish republics, such an institution as the Spanish-American Atheneum cannot fail to have an especial significance, to hold a unique strategic position, to represent a rare constructive power.

### SPANIARDS TO SEE SOUTH AMERICA

(Special to the Monitor)

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Sailing from Barcelona, Spain, on the steamer Infanta Isabel, of the Pinillos line, the commercial mission of the Casa de America of that city, headed by the secretary, Senor Rafael Vehil, and Dr. Antonio B. Pont, is expected here at an early date. The South American tour will include Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay, Chile, Bolivia and Peru.

Senor Vehil is a noted American and is well known for his collaboration in the review Mercurio.

### ITALIAN MINISTER LEAVES URUGUAY

(Special to the Monitor)

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—In explanation of the sudden departure from here of the Italian minister, Count Ancilotto, the official gazette says that the diplomat left for home because the Italian government is annoyed by the severe sanitary measures maintained by Uruguay

### ECUADORIANS REGRET STIRRING UP OLD STRIFE

(Special to the Monitor)

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador—It is with universal disapproval that the order of the prosecuting attorney has been received for the arrest of no less than 2500 persons, alleged accomplices in the Alfar revolution of December, 1911, which ended in the tragedies of Guayaquil and Quito a year ago. The judge who is investigating the responsibilities of that revolution is blamed for stirring up the old strife which it had been the general aim to forget and obliterate.

The press is unanimous in condemning the procedure and in demanding that the measure be revoked, especially in view of the renewal of revolutionary attempts and the presence of American officials in the port.

against Italian immigrants. There is also a rumor that Italy is displeased with the failure of the Uruguayan government so far to recognize the annexation of Tripoli.

### WINTER CRUISES

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## CROSS-EXAMINATION OF JUDGE ARCHBALD REACHED IN SENATE

WASHINGTON—Cross-examination of Judge Robert W. Archbald of the supreme court, who testified in his own behalf in the Senate impeachment proceedings Monday, is expected to consume the greater part of today's session.

Friendship for his Seranton associates, with whom he had lived and worked for years, was the motive that led Judge Archbald to negotiate with officials of the Erie and Lehigh Valley railroads over the settlement of coal land matters, and that induced him to endorse certain notes, according to the statements made by the accused judge Monday when he took the stand.

Judge Archbald followed his wife upon the witness stand. Mrs. Archbald, who appeared in defense of her husband's integrity as to the trip to Europe at the expense of Henry W. Cannon, a director in the Great Northern and other railroads, was under examination but a short time. She said Mr. Cannon was her cousin, that the two families had been intimate for years and that they had frequently had pleasure trips together.

The invitation to the Archbalds to go to Europe in 1910 came to Mrs. Archbald personally. She gave the Senate the letter from Mr. Cannon. This and other letters that passed between Mr. Cannon and Judge and Mrs. Archbald were filled with discussion of the trip and personal exchanges to emphasize the close relationship that existed.

### MR. TAFT TO TAKE TRIP AGAIN SOON

WASHINGTON—President Taft's next trip will keep him away from the White House three days, he will make at least three speeches and attend a meeting of the Yale corporation, according to plans announced Monday. At the Yale meeting Jan. 20 the President will announce his acceptance of the Kent professorship of law at that university.

Col. Isaac M. Ulman of New Haven, following a visit to President Taft at Washington, said that the President has decided to make a hotel in New Haven the home for himself and his family for a time. They will stay at the hotel probably through the spring and will leave the city for the summer months. By fall Mr. Taft hopes to have found a permanent home in New Haven.

#### SOCIAL WORKERS MEET

Social workers of Greater Boston are invited by Bishop Lawrence to a series of services at St. Paul's cathedral tomorrow. Addresses will be delivered as follows: "The Church and Social Workers," 10:30 to 11; "True Values," 11:15 to 11:50; noonday sermon, 12:10 to 12:30; "Silent Forces," 2 to 2:30; "Reserve Power," 2:45 to 3:30. Before and after each address there will be a familiar hymn or short prayer, and then will be special music.

#### SCHEDULE OFFERED FIREMEN

NEW YORK—Compromise increases in wages, affecting nearly all the roads and a proposal to submit to a committee the question of two firemen on certain types of locomotives, are proposed by the conference committee representing 50 eastern railroads in their reply to the amended demands of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. The reply was submitted to President Carter of the brotherhood late Monday afternoon.

#### NORWAY WOMEN FAIL AT POLLS

(By the United Press) CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The next Norwegian Storting will contain no woman member or alternate, it became apparent today. Three years ago three women ran for seats in the Storting and six for alternates. This time there were no women candidates for seats and the seven women who ran for alternates were defeated. The last Legislature contained one woman member.

#### INDIAN LANDS TO BE SOLD

WASHINGTON—Under suspension of the rules by a two thirds vote the House Monday passed a bill to authorize the secretary of the interior to sell 219,000 acres of surplus lands belonging to the Indians in the Standing Rock reservation in North and South Dakota. The Senate already has passed a similar measure.

#### TALKS TO TEACHERS CONTINUED

Arnold L. Gesell of the department of education at Yale University will give the second of a series of lectures to teachers of special and ungraded classes in Boston public schools this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the normal school, and the others will follow on Jan. 20 and 21 and Feb. 10 and 11. The first lecture was given Monday.

#### SHOE COMPANY EXPANDS

BROCKTON, Mass.—The stockholders of the George E. Keith Company have voted to increase the capital of the company from \$2,000,000 to \$6,000,000 by issuing 40,000 shares of preferred stock. The increase includes the capitalization of the trade-mark "Walkover" at \$1,500,000. The officials of the company will remain the same, as will its policies.

#### ARCTIC EXPLORER TO LECTURE

Donald McMillan, Arctic explorer, will deliver a lecture tomorrow evening in the chapel of the First Baptist church, Clarendon street and Commonwealth avenue, under direction of the Men's Club of the church, on "A Trip to the North Pole With Peary." The lecture will be illustrated by stereopticon views.

## POULTRY, PIGEONS, PET STOCK JUNGLE AND WATER FOWL MAKE LOUD-SOUNDING SHOW

With more than 10,000 specimens from Canada, all the New England and middle Atlantic states, Michigan, Kansas, Wisconsin and Missouri, the Boston poultry, pigeon and pet stock show opened this morning in Mechanics building with the exhibits cackling and cooing merrily. Judging began promptly and should be finished by tomorrow night.

The cat show opens tomorrow and closes Saturday night.

The judges are: C. A. Ballou, Worcester, Buff Wyandottes; A. J. Brann, Syracuse, N. Y., Darien, Conn., naturalist, has brought a large variety of curious specimens of water fowl, including Sonnerat's jungle fowl, shown for the first time at a public exhibition in America.

The annual dinner given by the Boston Poultry Association to exhibitors will be held after the show tonight at Copley Square hotel.

Over 300 blue ribbon winners will be seen in the eighth annual championship exhibition of the Boston Cat Club.

The specialty club meetings for tomorrow are the Crested Owl Breeders Association, American Plymouth Rock Club and the Hamburg Fanciers Club.

Tomorrow will be known as "veteran fanciers day."



PINK-EYED PERSIAN KITTEN  
OWNED BY MRS. GEORGE  
B. BRAYTON

## COOPERATION IN FRUIT GROWING TO BE DISCUSSED

Closer cooperation of the fruit producers of New England will be advanced at the dinner to be given by the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association on Friday night at the Hotel Commonwealth to those making addresses at the free public sessions of the nineteenth annual convention of the association on Friday and Saturday in Horticultural hall.

Presidents of the Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut Fruit Growers associations, of the Worcester Horticultural Society, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Boston Chamber of Commerce, the newly-elected secretary of the state board of agriculture, and possibly the officers of the New England fruit show also will be the guests of the Massachusetts association, whose president, Harold L. Frost of Arlington, will preside.

## PRODUCE MEN ELECT OFFICERS

Members of the beneficiary association of the Boston Fruit & Produce Exchange met Monday and reelected all their officers with the exception of the office of assistant secretary, which will be filled by Edwin E. Wilson for the ensuing year.

Other officers are as follows: President, Benjamin A. Plumley; vice-president, Harry E. Gray; treasurer, Harris S. Bean; assistant treasurer, Charles H. Bean; secretary, Harvey E. Sleeter. The board of managers consists of George W. Moore, Charles S. MacFarland and John H. Farnum.

## NEW YORK HEARS TREASURY REPORT

ALBANY, N. Y.—Controller Schmer in his annual report says: "For the first time in several years receipts of the state treasury have exceeded expenditures, and by nearly \$4,000,000. Constantly increasing demands make it improbable that revenues collected by indirect taxation under present laws will exceed expenditures for any extended time."

"Net increase in appropriations was \$6,623,634. Increases for education, agriculture, prisons, highways, charities and conservation amounted to \$6,644,542."

#### RUBBER COMPANY REPLY HEARD

Judge Dodge in the United States district court on Monday heard arguments on demurred bills in behalf of Warren B. Wheeler, Stillman Shaw and G. Alden Whittemore, defendants in the North American Rubber Company cases, in which the federal government alleges a conspiracy to use the mails for the purpose of defrauding by a stock selling scheme. The court took the case under advisement.

#### MILITIA TO BE INSPECTED

Col. Charles G. Morton, United States army inspector, detailed from Washington to inspect the Massachusetts militia, accompanied by Col. Edward L. Logan of the ninth regiment, M. V. M., left this noon for Worcester, where they will inspect the quarters, records and equipment of company G of the ninth, under the command of Capt. Thomas F. Foley.

#### MINISTER IS WITNESS

NEW YORK—The Rev. Thomas Douglass testified Monday in the suit of the government against A. L. Wiener and J. J. Meyers in the federal court, charged with fraudulent use of the mails in promoting California mining stock. The witness told of a contract he made with the defendants to examine the properties and write of them.

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At a meeting of the College Women's Club yesterday afternoon Miss Margaret St. John, who plays Lady Beaconsfield in the production of "Disraeli," spoke on "The Fundamental Principles in the Art of Acting."

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1913

## We Place on Sale a Special Lot of 175 Satin Lined High Grade Overcoats

These are most practical coats—the kind that sell at regular prices always. They are made of fine Vicuna, have velvet collars and are from one of America's best makers.

Coats worth 30.00, 35.00  
and 40.00 each . . . Now **23.50**

*Black and Oxford — Full Assortment of Sizes*

MEN'S CLOTHING—MAIN STORE—STREET FLOOR

## Jordan Marsh Company

## FUTURE CHEAP FOOD SEEN IN USE OF 6,000,000,000 BANANAS ANNUALLY IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON—In a recent official publication regarding the banana supply of the world and the annual use of that article in the United States, estimating the average number of bananas on a bunch to be 140, it appears that the people of the United States utilize more than 6,000,000,000 bananas a year, or more than five dozen for every man, woman and child in the country, including Alaska and Hawaii. The annual carrying of bananas to all countries aggregates about 52,366,963 bunches, of which the United States took all but 8,416,374 bunches, making this the greatest banana-eating country in the world.

As indicating the rapid increase in the use of bananas in the United States, it is observed that the value of this fruit imported during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, was \$5,877,835; in 1915, \$9,987,821; in 1910, \$11,642,693; and in 1912, \$14,368,330. These figures indicate an increase of 23.4 per cent in the last two years and of 144 per cent in twelve years.

The gain in Great Britain last year was 8.4 per cent; in Germany, 24 per cent, and in the last two years 111 per cent. The total value of the imports of Great Britain last year was \$8,943,099, and of Germany \$1,974,046. At the same time, however, the United States imports each year more than five times as many bananas as any other country, and its percentage of increase is steadily greater than that of any other country, which leads to the belief that in time this article of food is to come into much more general use than at present, and perhaps is to help solve the problems of living expenses for the men and women of small incomes. France and the other countries of southern Europe receive very few, and some of them no, bananas.

It is the opinion of experts that there is sufficient available banana acreage in the tropical countries to supply the world demand for an indefinite period, even should the demand increase very much more rapidly than has been estimated. In Jamaica, which exports twice as many bananas as any other country, only 3 per cent of the total acreage of the island is planted to that crop and there is much suitable land available for extensions. In Mexico, Central America, Panama, and Colombia, not to mention the large possibilities of Haiti and the Dominican Republic, there are vast tracts of land where conditions favor the production of bananas on a large scale. Not only is there land enough, but the profits of the crop are sufficiently great to attract the investment of ample capital to meet the world's demand.

The American imports for last year aggregated 44,520,589 bunches, and the value placed upon them, \$14,368,330, is based on a price of only 32 cents a bunch. Bananas sell at retail in this market at an average of about 20 cents a dozen, so that a bunch brings at retail in the United States about \$2.20, which is sufficient, it is claimed, to give a liberal profit, after allowing for all necessary cost of production, labor and transportation.

The banana industry of the United States had its beginning about 40 years ago, when Capt. L. D. Baker of Boston, returning from a voyage up the Orinoco river, in Venezuela, called at Port Morant, Jamaica, for a cargo of bamboo for making paper, and took also some bunches of bananas to the home port. Although these were not the first bananas ever brought to the United States, it was owing to the foresight of Captain Baker that his experiment turned out to be the beginning of a

## SCHOOL BOARD CONTINUES WITH SAME PRESIDENT

SALEM, Mass.—Horatio P. Peirson, for 12 years president of the school board under the old charter, was unanimously elected president of the new board at organizing meeting Monday afternoon. City Clerk J. Clifford Entwistle administered the oath of office.

Miss Katharine Storms resigned as teacher at the high school to accept a position with the Montelair (N. J.) high school. Miss Helen Pulsifer was elected assistant teacher in the seventh grade of the Practice school. Miss Martha O. Howes, for five years secretary of the school board, resigned

# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## WAISTCOAT IS FASHIONABLE

Three models, each easy to make

COLD weather makes the waistcoat an exceedingly comfortable little accessory and happily it is exceedingly fashionable. Here are three, all of which are charming. Nos. 1 and 2 are made with very high collars, but No. 3 is finished with a collar of the rolled-over sort.

For such waistcoats, the prettiest materials are used—silk, satin, velvet, brocade and the like. They are easy to make and they can be adjusted under any coat to be smart as well as to mean general comfort.

Women with long, slender throats will like No. 1 and No. 2 with the closed collar, but those who find the slightly open neck more comfortable will like the open collar of No. 2 and No. 3.

No. 1 is closed at the back, but Nos. 2 and 3 are closed right down the front so that they are extremely easy to adjust.

In the picture No. 1 is made of ben-galine, with trimming of satin; No. 2 is made of a heavy silk, with the over portion of the collar of white; No. 3 is made of white satin, with collar of black and white-brocaded velvet.

Any waistcoat will require seven eighths of a yard of any width with one quarter of a yard of contrasting material for the collar.

The pattern (7698) is cut in three sizes, small 34 or 36, medium 38 or 40, large 42 or 44 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Mantor agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## NUTS FROM SOUP TO DESSERT

Combinations with beans, peas and parsnips

A N expert in domestic economy gives directions for making nut dishes as follows in the January Woman's Magazine:

Peanut Soup—This is made like a dried pea soup. Soak three cupsfuls nut meats overnight in two quarts of water, then add a stalk of celery, a bay leaf, a slice of onion, and a blade of mace. Simmer four or five hours, stirring often to avoid scorching. Rub through a sieve, and return to the fire. When hot add a cupful of rich milk or cream, boil it, and serve with croutons.

Puree of Chestnuts—Shell and blanch a quart of chestnuts. Cook until tender in boiling salted water. Mash very fine, add a tablespoonful of grated cheese and a pint of hot milk. Season with butter and bake 30 minutes. Stir up well and serve.

Walnut and Pea Salad—Chop one pint of blanched English walnuts, then add to them one pint of cooked green peas, one large pepper finely chopped and a seasoning of salt. Arrange on a bed of crisp lettuce leaves, dress with mayonnaise or boiled dressing, and garnish with fresh mint.

Lima Beans and Nuts—Soak a cupful of dry lime beans over night. In the morning slip off the skins (which is rapid work, as they are so large), put them in the beanpot with plenty of water, and salt to season rather more than when cooked without the nuts. Let them cook slowly in the oven until perfectly tender.

## AZALEAS ON A CENTERPIECE

Pretty when worked into wreath effect

SINCE the centerpiece never entirely goes out, new designs always appeal to the woman who embroiders. A novel one that can be developed entirely in white or in natural colors, and in various stitches, has a wreath design of heads of wheat in full bloom interlaced with a graceful ribbon effect.

The edge of this centerpiece is especially new, as the scallop is drawn in overlapping lines that gives the effect of a box plaited edge, with every other group resembling an inverted box plait. An easy treatment for this pattern is to outline and darn the ribbon work, make the wheat heads solid embroidery and do the foliage in combination plain stitch and seeding. The edge is buttonholed.

Another, more elegant, is a design with a simple grouped scallop kept quite shallow and buttonholed in white mercerized cotton and a circle formed of three conventionalized flower pots holding trees, alternating with conventionalized baskets of flowers, the groups connected by two detached straight lines with three embroidered dots between. This is somewhat like on Biedermeier lines, but is developed stylishly in white.

A handsome centerpiece for color work has azaleas and foliage worked into the wreath effect and shaded like the natural flowers, says the Kansas City Star. The edges are slightly padded with chain stitch, all turners more heavily padded, and the surface is covered in Kensington stitch. The leaves may be outlined, and half of one side seeded, if solid embroidery seems too much work. The shading can be done from colored designs if the natural blossoms cannot be obtained.

A second floral centerpiece, for those who like to have table lines match decorations, has juncos arranged by stem and foliage to look as if springing from a wreath from the buttonholed edge.

For the girl who enjoys lace work more than embroidery there are new



### IN GREEK STYLE

Flesh pink chiffon over white soft satin composes a charming evening gown. A Greek aspect is given it by the straight overskirt, ending exactly midway between the waist and feet, says the Philadelphia Times. There is a border to this and a border on the lower skirt precisely alike, and representing tulips rising from a leaf-shaped design.

A smaller form of this embroidery borders the bodice and the end of the kimono sleeve. The whole is worked in pink and silver heads and there is a neat folded belt of pink satin and silver ribbon.

### TRYED RECIPES

#### TONGUE IN JELLY

BOIL and skin either a fresh or salt tongue. When cold trim off the roots. Have 1/4 quarts of aspic jelly in the liquid state. Cover the bottom of a two-quart mold about an inch deep and let it harden. With a fancy vegetable cutter cut out leaves from cooked beets and garnish the bottom of the mold with them. Gently pour in three tablespoons of jelly to set the vegetables. When this is hard add jelly enough to cover the vegetables and let the whole get very hard. Then put in the tongue and about half a cup of jelly, which should be allowed to harden and so keep the meat in place when the remainder is added. Pour in the remainder and set away to harden. To serve, dip the mold for a few minutes in a pan of warm water, and then gently turn on a dish. Garnish with pickles and pickled beet is especially nice. —Washington Herald.

#### HARD SUGAR SPICEBREAD

\* Use one cup of butter, two cups powdered sugar. Beat to a cream, add one egg, five cups of flour, five tablespoons sweet milk, one half teaspoon soda dissolved in a little hot water, one tablespoon rose water, one half of a grated nutmeg and one teaspoon cinnamon. Roll thin and bake on tin sheets. Mix granulated sugar and a little cinnamon and sprinkle over the whole. Roll with a crinkled roller.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

#### VERY DARK PUDDING

Take one half of a pound of brown flour, one half of a pound of dark treacle, six ounces of suet, one quarter of a pound of currants, one quarter of a pound of sultanas, one quarter of a pound of brown sugar, one half of an ounce of crushed cloves, three tablespoons of black currant jelly and four well beaten eggs, quarter of a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda dissolved in one gill of milk. Now mix quickly. Put into a well greased basin, cover with a greased paper, and steam for three hours.

#### FANCY PUDDING

To three ounces of suet add one half of a pound of fine-bread crumbs, one half of a pound of currants, one half of a pound of chopped raisins, quarter of a pound of Madeira cake crumbs, three ounces of castor sugar, one teaspoonful of baking powder, and four eggs, not beaten. Add a little spice, and moisten with lemon juice. Serve in the buttered basin in which it has been steamed for three hours.—Toronto Mail and Express.

## DRESS DETAILS FORERUNNERS OF COMING SEASON'S MODES

HERE are some little details of dress that have come out very strong in the midwinter season's fashions just brought over that may be the forerunners of the coming season's styles, says the New York Herald. One of these is the plaited plump below the belt seen on various models, an idea from acknowledged designers. One coat belonging to a tailored suit had the cutaway lower part below the belt laid in three-inch plait.

An afternoon gown, worn by a Parisian actress, of ashes of roses panne velvet showed this narrow knife plaiting below the belt, the upper part plaited into one of the new deep under the arm yokes. In this costume, unlike the former, the skirt was also plaited to a deep yoke depth.

A satin house dress, with draped skirt, was topped off by a plaited Russian blouse of chiffon.

Another gown on curiously new lines had a blouse waist of orange taffeta with long sleeves, and the rose skirt had two tufts, one directly below the waist line, one at the knees. This skirt, considerably fuller than usual, is cut as wide at the top as at the lower hem, and is fitted by laying the skirt, which, of course, included the upper tuft, into plaits, so that the tuft looked like a little short plump of about six inches.

## INTERIOR DECORATING FIELD

Opportunities it offers to girls

OF the various occupations suitable for women, interior decorating is one of the most attractive. The girl who proposes to take it up as a profession, however, should be sure that she has the qualifications necessary to succeed.

The first is artistic feeling. It does not matter much in the beginning whether you can draw or not—any one can learn to draw—but the genuine appreciation of beauty, the faculty of discovering beauty and causing others to see it counts a great deal. Besides this, you should be sure that you are patient and persevering enough to meet the discouragements sure to come before you finally succeed.

Personality counts largely—a convincing way of talking, the faculty for pleasing and satisfying each customer, and a reputation for reliability. The customer is actually saved money as well as labor by depending upon the experience and judgment of a good decorator, and if she is pleased with the results, she will recommend the decorator to her friends.

In this way, and through personal acquaintance, a client may gradually be gained.

The hard part, of course, is the starting, although many of the older women who enter the field do so with no technical training.

Another way to become a decorator is through the crafts. A girl who can dye fabrics in artistic patterns, who can stencil, weave, carve or embroider, especially if trained in design, may readily open a studio salesroom in her own home.

A business of this kind is very pleasant and profitable if your work is satisfactory. A friend may buy your stenciled bedcover and curtains, and like them so well that she will allow you to select her wall paper. One thing leads to another, and if you are honest with yourself and with others, and businesslike, patient and courteous, you will probably find your business growing, says the Youth's Companion.

Your home town will usually offer a better field than a very large city, where you are a stranger and competition is keen. But do not depend too much upon friends, or expect people to buy for friendship alone.

Never make the mistake of taking offense in business dealings. If you do not succeed, try to find out why, and overcome the defect. Of course it is better to do simple things well, than to undertake too much; best of all, to steer midway between timidity and rashness.

If you are not dependent on immediate returns, and if you are very much in earnest, a more thorough preparation for your profession is desirable. You must study very much as you would if you were fitting yourself to be an architect.

About three years' work in drawing, painting, historic ornament and architectural design, with as much of your leisure as possible spent in museums and in reading, is a good foundation for practical work with either architect or decorator. Travel and all the general culture that can be absorbed are great helps.

## LAUNDERING LINEN

Do not starch any linen. If you wish to have it look its best, iron it damp, says Harpers Bazaar. Starch ruins linen. Hang all sheets, table cloths, and towels on the drying line with the ends down so that the weight, when wet, will come on the lengthwise threads, which are the stronger. Otherwise the linen will show an inclination to split along the folds. Linen yellowed by long lying may be whitened by adding kerosene to the water when boiling. About a tablespoonful to a gallon of water is the correct proportion. After table cloths are folded lengthwise they may be kept smooth by rolling on pasteboard mailing tubes. A ribbon may be run through the tube and tied first across the cloth, and then around the tube in two places, to keep the ends in place. This is a good way to keep linen centerpieces smooth. If, however, the rolling is done when the linen is still damp, the centerpieces will continue to roll as they lie on the table.

## SILVER NOVELTIES

Bonbon dishes made quite on the order of muffin stands, that is, with the upright fitted with three small silver plates of varying size, are quite new, says the Newark News.

Another table accessory in silver is the spoon tray. This is shaped like an open dish or tray with high sides fashioned something on the order of a pair of goggles or spectacles;

the spoons slip into the holder, one above the other, an open section in the center making it a simple matter to lift out the spoons as needed.

## WHAT ONE MAY EAT IN JANUARY

Most seasonable and most inexpensive foods

DURING January, as in every other month of the year, the thrifty housekeeper can best maintain an economical balance by knowing what meats, fish, vegetables and fruits are most seasonable and which of these are most reasonable, writes Mrs. Anna B. Scott in the Philadelphia North American.

With prices where they now are, meats are the most expensive items in the food list. But by buying carefully and avoiding cuts which mean waste on account of bone or fat, and by selecting the meat items on the menu from the kinds most plentiful, this part of the table cost may be kept down.

During January yearling lamb is the cheapest meat in the market. Even chops may be bought as low as 18 cents a pound, if taken by the rack, and shoulder or leg of lamb runs as low as 10 and 12½ cents in many of the butcher shops. Very good stewing lamb may be had at five cents a pound, and nothing is nicer than a combination of this with potatoes and carrots, blended by a thickened gravy.

Lamb is now at its best, and winter is the time to eat pork; though it should always be thoroughly cooked and should not be served so often as other meats.

Beef is good but high in price, unless one learns to use the cheaper cuts, like the top of the sirloin, the polar roast and the short ribs. Veal is poor in quality and high in price, and it is well to avoid its use at the present season. Sausage and scrapple are fine winter foods, if eaten in moderation. Smoked meats are good, but as they are high priced let us substitute for them smoked fish, which satisfy the craving for salty food quite as well and provide a pleasant variation in the list.

This brings us to fish, and fresh cod is one of the best to had during January. It is a solid fish and usually is sold in steaks. Hake, which some call "steak fish," is the cheapest for boiling, frying, deviling or making salad, and, when rightly prepared and seasoned, it is as good as nearly any of the high-priced fish. Haddock, halibut, sheephead and red snapper are among the highest priced fish that are reasonable, and oysters now are at their best. During this month white potatoes, as usual, remain the

## STRING TASSELS

A neat tassel for the ends of pajama tapes can be made from common white string, says Mothers Magazine. Take a piece of heavy cardboard, three inches wide, and wind the string around the cardboard to the desired thickness. Then slip the string off the cardboard and wind about half an inch from the top to make a heading and loop. Cut the string at the bottom of the long loop and attach to the tape by the small loop at the top. This keeps the tape from pulling through the heading.

## MAKING THE BEST OF HERSELF

Applies to girls' clothes as well as culture

AN Englishwoman addressing a school of girls said, "I would express my admiration for the girls of today, especially those who belong to the educated classes. At no time in the world's history has the young woman so well mastered the art of making the best of herself and taking care of her clothes.

"I maintain that no girl can be taught too young to take an interest in dress, to understand its preliminary laws, to study color and style and to master the rudiments of millinery and dressmaking. To be able to make a good blouse, or to renovate last season's millinery, is even a more useful accomplishment than to play or paint or even to bake bread."

That was bold talk to a graduating class, but it is talk that is worth while, says the Kansas City Star. Nowadays a woman must look her best to do her best. Clothes and the way they are worn are a factor in success.

A musical club wished to engage a soloist for one of its musicals. Two names were under discussion; each had the same number of votes on the committee. The chairman, who had the deciding vote, said: "I decide for Miss Blank. She may possibly not be quite so much of an artist as the other, but

she is so charming. She dresses so well, has so attractive a presence that she'll 'take' better."

That holds true in everything one does. Given two applicants for a position, two strivers for social success that girl wins out who has studied how to make the most of herself.

It is an unknowing person who decides the modern girl is frivolous because she wants to look well. The maiden of today in her mid-Victorian fashions is more practical than the girl who first wore a panier and puffs and tucker. She usually has her own dress allowance and learns to live within it. To her, clothes mean winning in everything she undertakes.

And it's another mistake to think the girl of today cannot sew. She may not learn at home, but she begins to handle her needle in kindergarten days and doesn't stop until she's through the practical sewing courses in the intermediate schools and is ready for technical dressmaking and millinery.

The girl so behind the time as not to know how to make the best of herself and take care of her clothes should specialize on that art. Time and money spent in its acquisition yield big returns in increased power.

## A GLANCE AT THE MONITOR

will show you its typographical completeness. An hour's reading will show you its wholesomeness, scope, thoroughness, and interesting contents. Read the Monitor regularly and you will get all the news of the world you care to know.

2 Cents the Copy—At All Newsstands

Squabs and all game have lettuce with French dressing served with them and lettuce must be eaten with Virginia ham.

## OILS ARE TAKEN UP ON SECOND DAY OF TARIFF DISCUSSION

Committee on Ways and Means of House to Hear Witnesses From Many Sections of the Country

### GLUE IS DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON—Witnesses from many states were here today when the House ways and means committee took up the tariff on oils, salts, acids and perfumery in its second day's hearing preliminary to revision of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law at the coming extra session of Congress.

A score of manufacturers, importers and representatives of other interests affected by customs changes aired their grievances before the committee Monday. The burden of the arguments was the maintenance of the present tariff instead of the changes proposed by the Democrats along the line of the terms of the chemical tariff revision bill that was put through both Houses to a White House veto last year.

Charles Delaney, president of the National Association of Glue & Gelatin Manufacturers, pictured the "European glue trust" as doing its work with the approval of the various European governments, absolutely controlling the glue manufacturing industry of Germany and Austria, with plants in Italy and France, Holland and Russia and recently extending its operations to South America, controlling 75 per cent of the output of glue of the continent of Europe.

The glue trust, he said, also was largely engaged in the manufacture of gelatin. The witness said the present tariff on glues and gelatin was not prohibitive and government revenues from these articles had increased under the present tariff.

Any material change in the present conditions, he said, would seriously weaken the industry. He recommended separating the two lines, saying the labor cost as to gelatin was two to five times as great as for glue. He agreed there could be some adjustment if, in the present case, would have been an accessory.

Mr. Poel says in his notes that there is nothing in the text of the play to justify its production as a picture of Greek or Trojan life of the Homeric period. He therefore dressed the Greeks as Elizabethan soldiers, and the Trojans in mask costumes of Elizabethan design. Perhaps with the idea of emphasizing the play's anachronisms, he allowed Cressida, when taking leave of Troilus, to pin her to his head with one of those formidable skewers modern ladies use for that purpose. Another of the producer's whims was to have the parts of Aeneas, Paris and Thersites played by women. If Mr. Poel had his reason for this innovation, he did not explain it, and, it must be said, that well as these ladies acted, their appearance was unfortunate, and in one instance positively ridiculous. Though the idea too of making Thersites a clown was well enough, the venom that he spat sounded curiously ineffective in the mouth of a fantastic little being, grimacing and posturing according to recognized tradition.

Mr. Poel's notes show that there were many reasons for the one mentioned above, Mr. Poel, in an excellent performance of Pandarus, chose to play this character with a cockney accent, which was eccentric rather than effective. Apart from these idiosyncrasies of the producer, which perhaps are a question of taste, the performance was thoroughly interesting and generally speaking very good indeed. The lines were taken quickly and naturally, and, with one or two exceptions, were heard without difficulty. Miss Edith Evans' "Cressida," with its drawl and mincing steps, was exceptionally good and a credit to herself and the producer. There was something horrible in the scenes between her and Troilus. Every scrap of manhood was taken from her lover, who had spoken with some spirit to his brothers in arms; his very muscles seemed soft. The scenes between these two, the "main theme of the play," to quote Mr. Poel, are the ones likely to remain in the memory. Of the other actors, Hector made a gallant figure, while the Ulysses and Achilles were both well spoken and intelligent gentlemen of the Elizabethan period. "Prologue" was in full armor, a satirical device adopted by Marston and Ben Jonson to ward off the attacks of hostile critics. This last performance of the Elizabethan Stage Society was a fine achievement, and a notable example of William Poel's splendid work both for Shakespeare and for the English stage.

William H. Wadham, representing soap interests, passed a tribute to the great need of laundry soap. He portrayed it as a necessity of life and contended that to put the burden of a tariff on the raw materials used in an article that goes into the homes of the poor would be unjust.

Albert Hart of New York wanted tariff encouragement for the infant industry of manufactured or bleached sponges.

H. D. Ruhm of Niagara Falls asked for a tariff on caustic potash to compensate him for the increased price of the materials he used in an alkali company.

Charging that there were many unscrupulous dealers who adulterated cod oil and sold to tanners who did not know it until too late, Robert Babcock, Jr. of New York city wanted the "excessive duty" on cod oil removed and the article put on the free list.

Louis L. Brigham of the Brigham Sheet Gelatin Company of Randolph, Vt., asked for relief from the present chemical tariff, saying it was not scientifically adjusted. He held up specimens of domestic and foreign gelatin and protested that there is now paid just as much duty on raw materials as for the finished product. He contended that put him on the same basis as the foreign gelatin manufacturer. He thought that about double the present duty on the finished gelatin product would be fair in the present tariff.

### CLUB TO BE HONORED IN PARIS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—A reception will be held in Paris at the Hotel de l'Athenee which will be an international conference on the work of the "World Travelers and Artists Club." The guests will be received by Mrs. Todd-Appleton of Chicago, assisted by Capt. Frank H. Mason, dozen of United States consuls-general. A collection of opinions from distinguished men and women in all parts of the world regarding this work will be read at the reception including letters from President Taft, Mr. Roosevelt, Dr. Woodrow Wilson and others.

## THE THEATRICAL WORLD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The only justification for writing such a play as "Troilus and Cressida" is that it may possibly, though improbably, arouse the community to a sense of the shamelessness of sentimentalism. From first to last it is consistently pessimistic. War and its heroes, the so-called grand passion and its romance, are all swept into the rubbish heap to the chorus of a deformed imp. Even Hector, with his somewhat schoolboy ethics, has to go. "Fair play" has no real place in the trade of fighting, and no chance against treachery and self-glory. This play is the work of a man out of temper with the world, and letting the spleen he feels within him go in a series of snarls and gibes. Admitting the writer's extraordinary skill in word painting, constructively the play is hardly a success, nor can it be said to touch anything really profound.

William Poel's production, of which there were three performances, took place in a hall once known as Evans's, or more familiarly as "The Coal Hole." It was here customers were regaled with potatos served in their jackets, and of Olympian proportions. These and other delicacies were taken to the music of glees, sung by boys on a platform which now serves as a stage. It was here Colonel Newcome brought his son Clive, and was saluted by the remarkable Nadab in one of his surprising feats of improvisation," in the following lines:

"A military gent I see—And while his face I see,  
I think I'll all agree with me—He came from Hindustan.  
And by his side sits laughing free—A youth with curly head.  
I think he'll all agree with me—That he was best in bed."

The glories of this home of revelry have passed away, and the platform, raised on a few steps, was hung round with purple curtains for, perhaps, the most somber of Shakespeare's tragedies.

On one side of the rostrum was the tent in which Achilles sulked, and at the back of the stage, and slightly raised again, there was yet a smaller stage for certain scenes before which curtains were drawn at intervals. The lighting, which seemed insufficient, was done with lines from a gallery opposite the stage. There was but one interval in the play, the whole performance lasting rather more than 2½ hours. These simple arrangements again proved that elaborate scenery is in no way necessary, and, in the present case, would have been an anachronism.

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GERMAN ACTORS WISH STATE CONTROL

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The long-desired aim of the great body of German actors to place their profession under state control, as is the case with the school teachers, appears likely to be realized within a short time. The Reichstag has the draft of the new measure under consideration, and the many paragraphs will come up for discussion, one by one. In a country where humanitarian and social reforms and regulations abound, the actors' profession has been left severely alone, and the injustice of prevailing methods of operation between managers and artists is very glaring. Were it not for the strenuous efforts of that fine institution the German Actors Union, the tragic artist's plight would be even more pitiable than it already is. The



MISS ELSPET KEITH AS CLOWN  
IN POEL PRODUCTION OF  
"TROILUS AND CRESSIDA"

salaries, with the exception of those drawn by "stars," are quite inadequate to support any one, even of the most modest requirements, and the actresses are nearly all compelled to find their own costumes into the bargain. Managers have absolute control; the contracts regarding the giving of notice and other important matters are one-sided, and all favor the managers, so that an actor has hardly any rights at all. The German Actors' Union has long been agitating, supported by the Social Democrats, for fair play and legal representation,

### JOHN DREW

"The Perplexed Husband," now at the Hollis street theater for two weeks, complies with the specifications of a John Drew play. Most important is the requirement that it shall have a congenial role for Mr. Drew. Alfred Sutro's comedy has this, for three humorous acts at least. In the sentimentalities of a fourth act reconciliation between a husband and wife Mr. Drew is not so happy, though this is less his shortcoming than Mr. Sutro's. The other requirement, that the action shall picture attractive, well-gowned, well-bred women in amusing scenes of polite social life, is also fulfilled. Moreover, Mr. Sutro, though scarcely subtle in his satire of feminine cults, nor a sedulous searcher for fresh plot material, gives a pleasure unusual in the theater by the polished good English of his dialogue and his flattering appeal to whatever measure of culture his auditors may possess. Vocabulary and artistic reference are as pleasingly obtrusive as in a Griggs lecture.

Mr. Drew appears as Tom Pelling, a model British husband and father. He returns from a month's business trip to Russia to find his wife a member of the League for Women, pledged to make all women economically free. Expecting a wifely greeting Tom is received at arm's length by Mrs. Pelling, in whose eye there gleams the baleful light of a "misunderstood" woman; on whose tongue are long passages from the works of a Mrs. Elstead, and gibb quotations from the talks of "the master" of the circle, Clarence Woodhouse, a flabby philosopher, who finds talking more congenial than work.

Mr. Drew's audience filled the hall and testified warmly to their appreciation. Next Monday evening Mrs. Margaret P. McLean will read "The House of Rimmington," as the second number in the series.

used his eloquent eyes and mouth for almost cartoon effects in his ridicule of the fads that had upset Pelling's home. He makes the audience laugh as much with what he leaves unsaid as with what he says—no one is more neat with gentlemanly innuendo. No posture of circumstances is too complicated for his deft style of balancing and relating the emotions he and his players have to express. He was often and heartily applauded.

Herbert Druce made capital caricature of the benevolent, fat and unkempt Woodhouse. Miss Mary Boland gusted appropriately as the fantastical typist, and made a pleasing spectacle of babyish loveliness. Probably it was the author's idea of the acting of Agatha that made charming Miss Alice John's impersonation seem so brilliant as to be metallic. Miss Nina Sevening slurred her speech in a number of ways, such as "I owe ivything to thum," which is a pity in an actress so comely and otherwise intelligent.

All these personages seemed plausible enough for the purposes of farcical stage entertainment, as utterers of Mr. Sutro's witty sallies. But the audience found an unusual pleasure in contemplating Miss Margaret Watson's graphic acting of Mrs. Elstead, a self-martyred type, whose tones drip genuine pity for all who do not think as she does, and whose constant aspect is a genuine, if mistaken, humility. In this character Miss Watson's acting is so sincere it enforces a respect for the type the play seeks to ridicule. Miss Watson makes Dulcie so real that the shallowly characterized "normal" folk of the play seem trivial, and she all but blunts the whole point of Mr. Sutro's satire.

### THE MUSIC MASTER READ

One of the most delightful stag stories of recent years is Charles Klein's tale of Herr Von Barwig, the German musician who gave up fame and fortune to come to America in search of the wife and child whom he had lost. Familiar and much loved as the story is, much charm was added to it by Arthur Kachel's interpretation at Blackwell hall last evening in the first of the season's recitals by the faculty of the Leland Powers school.

Mr. Kachel, who is a member of the school's first graduating class, has spent several years in the West, where his work as a teacher and reader is held in high esteem. He recently joined Mr. Powers' corps of instructors. The charm of Mr. Kachel's work is an elusive quality; it lies not alone in his freedom, his sincerity, his deep appreciation of his author's purpose, his sympathy with the character he portrays, or in his joy in the pleasure which he gives to others; but the blending of these elements constitutes a performance so well-constructed that it satisfies wholly. Especially fine is his impersonation of Herr Von Barwig. So thoroughly real and lovable does the old musician become that the audience lives with him, sharing his joys and sorrows, and rejoicing greatly at last, when the long search ends in happiness.

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### MISS BARRYMORE AT KEITH'S

If you weren't at B. F. Keith's before the time of starting the performance Monday you had to stand up, so potent was Miss Ethel Barrymore as a drawing card in Barrie's satirical playlet, "The Twelve Pound Look."

Miss Barrymore, surprising as it may seem, plays the piece on a more delicate manner than she did when at the Hollis two years ago. Her acting continues to refine, and there was a very great charm in the avoidance of all ignoble emotion in her composition of the scenes between the typist and her former husband. He is about to be knighted, and by chance she has been sent to type the answers to the letters of congratulation. Miss Barrymore carried the scene on the plane of high comedy, something that is rarely seen on the stage. The vaudeville audience was quietly delighted with the piece, and rose to its subtleties with discriminating laughter. Miss Barrymore's support is adequate, and the setting is as complete as at the Hollis.

Miss Barrymore appears about 3:20 and 20, and is preceded by a number of variety acts that pleased the audience.

### MISS ST. JOHN LECTURES

Miss Margaret St. John, who plays Lady Beaconsfield in the production of "Disraeli," now running at the Plymouth theatre, was the guest of honor at the first meeting of the College Women's Club, held yesterday at their headquarters on Commonwealth avenue. Miss St. John, who was presented to the members by the club's president, delivered an interesting discourse on "The Fundamental Principles on the Art of Acting." The first requisite for a successful actress or actor is a sympathetic and somewhat poetic temperament," said Miss St. John, "for few practical business men or women make good actors. Voice culture is another essential qualification. The voice should be trained free from any nasal intonation, affectation or dialect, and the ability to speak rapidly and distinctly should be necessarily cultivated in order to obtain absolute control of voice modulation. The beginner should be made to realize that the audience represents the fourth wall of the room in which they are playing, which by so doing they preserve every element of interest in the play. They must also possess the perceptive faculty

This is the final week of "The Gingerbread Man" at the Castle Square theater. Next week, "The New Sin."

After this week's performances of the "Isle of Spies" at the St. James will come "The Greyhound."

"Milestones" comes to the Tremont next Monday with an all-English cast.

"The Garden of Allah," coming to the Boston theater Monday, is a massive spectacle that interested New York all last season.

"The Little Town of Bethlehem," a nativity play by Mrs. Spencer Trask, will be performed by the Northampton players next Tuesday afternoon at the Majestic theater.

"Hanky Panky," a lively musical comedy in the style of glorified vaudeville characteristic of Lew Fields' show, is at the Majestic theater for two weeks.

## SALEM IS TO BORROW \$100,000 AND APPLY FOR HIGHER TAX RATE

J. Clifford Entwistle Elected City Clerk for 18th Year—Council Decides in Favor of Widening Bridge Street

### MANY INAUGURALS

Salem municipal council, as one of many cities throughout the state which have just held its inaugural ceremonies, conducted its first regular meeting today when Capt. J. Clifford Entwistle was elected city clerk for the eighteenth consecutive year. He received all the votes except the ballot of the mayor, who was excused from voting. A temporary loan order was adopted authorizing the city treasurer to borrow \$100,000 in anticipation of taxes for current expenses.

The city solicitor of Salem was authorized to petition the Legislature for permission to assess taxes on property at a rate of \$13 a \$1000, instead of the usual \$12 limit. The reason for this was because the old city charter fiscal year ended Nov. 30 and the new one begins Jan. 1, thus leaving the month of December unprovided for.

Charles H. Danforth was elected acting auditor without compensation until the regular auditor could be appointed. An order was adopted authorizing the mayor to petition the Legislature for the widening of Bridge street to 70 feet, the expenses to be borne by the city, county and state.

Inaugural exercises were held in many cities throughout the commonwealth yesterday.

In Waltham Mayor Patrick J. Duane announced his intention of appointing a woman as head of the public buildings department and a woman member of the board of assessors, provided adequate salaries are voted by the aldermen.

Ida Anna Ryan is his candidate for superintendent of the building department and Vera Ryan for the assessorship, he stated. The first-named is at present acting head of the department through the retirement of the superintendent, and the latter is clerk of the board of assessors at present.

The mayor urged the abolition of all party lines in municipal elections and a change in the present form of charter.

The aldermen organized with the election of William J. Bannon as chairman and Luman N. Hall, clerk. The following officers were elected: Harlan W. Cutler, treasurer; Robert P. Rutter, auditor; William W. Bryant, messenger; George A. Mansfield, assistant clerk and clerk of committees.

At Woburn better highways and other local improvements were recommended by Mayor William H. Henchy. He urged the adoption of a permanent policy as regards highways and the continuance of the work of improvement from year to year. Harry A. Jones was elected president of the council.

The council elected Bernard F. McHugh clerk and reelected B. J. Golden tax collector, James McAvoy treasurer and John J. Geary clerk of committees.

The board of public works reelected Commissioner Michael J. Kennedy vice-chairman.

Mayor Henchy filed with the city the following appointments: J. Fred Maloney, city solicitor; Dr. Thomas E. Caulfield, city physician; Dr. John P. Carroll, board of health three years; Francis W. Bell, city messenger; Thomas J. Harkins, assessor three years; Edward F. Doherty, overseer of poor, three years.

At Gloucester municipal council meeting the following officers were reelected without opposition: City treasurer, Edward Dohler; collector of taxes, Richard L. Morey; assessor for three years, Edward Carpenter; Charles W. Crowe, chief engineer fire department.

The election of inspector of wires, assistant engineers, city engineer, superintendent of highways and city marshal was deferred.

Mayo Foster in his address spoke of the financial situation and said: "Under

to deeply appreciate the bearing of all the other characters in the play."

### OTHER BOSTON AMUSEMENTS

"The Road to Donegal," an Irish folk anecdote, by Seumas MacManus, is pleasing patrons of the Bijou theater this week with its flavor of Celtic character. Betty Barnicoat and George Abbott appear in a bright skit by the latter, in which a visionary property attempts to put together a sure fire vaudeville act.

There is varied musical entertainment, and two three-reel motion

## GOV. POTIER URGES LABOR CONCILIATION AND PORT IMPROVING

Rhode Island Lawmakers Advised in Inaugural Message to Continue Efforts for Shipping and Commerce

### RAILROAD CONTROL

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The enactment of laws providing for a more complete regulation of railroads through the public utilities commission, the creation of a state board of conciliation and arbitration for labor disputes, the enactment of a 54-hour law for women and children, the enlargement of the superior court bench, the development of the waterfront and the beautifying of the State House building and grounds, are among the recommendations of Gov. Aram J. Potier in his inaugural message, presented to the Legislature this afternoon.

The state officials inaugurated were Governor Potier, Lieutenant-Governor Roswell B. Burchard of Little Compton, Secretary of State J. Fred Parker of this city, Attorney General Herbert A. Rice of this city, and General Treasurer Walter A. Read of Gloucester. In his message Governor Potier says in part:

"Questions affecting the social welfare of the wage-earners more deeply concern Rhode Island, perhaps, than any other state in the Union. Its industrial workers form so large a part of its population that the circumstances under which they live have a direct bearing on its material progress and prosperity. The toilers in its factories and workshops should be encouraged by assurances that their just needs are recognized by those who have the framing and the administration of public laws, and that they always can expect and will receive the consideration to which their importance as a factor in the activities of the community entitles them."

To this end the state government should be quick to accept any legitimate opportunity that presents itself for ameliorating their condition. Thus we cannot regard the recent enactment of a 54-hour law for women and children by Massachusetts and New York without fully realizing that similar statutes in the other manufacturing states of this section must follow as a matter of course.

There is no apparent reason for delaying the passage of such an act in Rhode Island. I believe we can safely take our place in line with Massachusetts and New York in this regard, without disturbing our industrial equilibrium.

The bond issue of \$1,000,000 for harbor improvement and development, authorized at the general election last November, makes it possible for the state to continue without interruption the work upon which the state harbor improvement commission is engaged.

The General Assembly should at once enact the necessary legislation to provide for this bond issue, in order that the funds necessary to carry out the general plan may be made available.

"Notwithstanding recent occurrences in connection with the railroad situation in this state, there should be no cessation of effort in the development of the shipping and commercial facilities undertaken for public benefit. I urge that the state harbor improvement commission push forward to completion, with all possible despatch, the new state pier now in process of construction on the west side of the channel in the Providence river, and that it take steps to have this pier suitably equipped for the general handling of freight and merchandise, the proper care of passengers, and the temporary housing of immigrants landed upon our shores by steamships sailing from foreign ports."

The message also advocated the enactment of a law prohibiting the display in street parades of any flag or emblem except the national colors of the United States of America and the national emblem of the country or countries represented by the nativity of the organizations participating, and recommended an annual appropriation of \$500 out of which to defray Rhode Island's share of the expenses incident to the annual conference of governors and the extension of the state free employment bureau service by establishing offices in Pawtucket, Woonsocket and Newport.

**DIRECT SENATOR  
ELECTION URGED**

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Sulzer transmitted a special message to the Legislature Monday along with a copy of the amendment for direct senatorial elections, urging its ratification "in accordance with the expressed wish of the people."

Obedient to the platform pledge of the Republican party, Assemblyman Hinman, minority leader, introduced a woman suffrage amendment to the constitution Monday night. The majority party has a similar measure filed.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS MEET

The Episcopalian Sunday School Union of the diocese of Massachusetts held its annual missionary conference in Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon street, yesterday afternoon. The conference was conducted by the Rev. Charles E. Jackson, rector of the Church of the Ascension, Fall River. Afterward Dean Edmund S. Rousmaniere and the chapter of St. Paul's cathedral gave a supper to the delegates in the cathedral rooms.

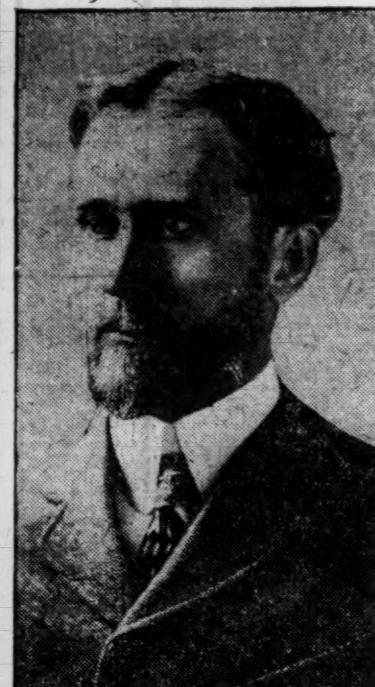
### BEET SUGAR MAN TESTIFIES

NEW YORK—Charles Bewick, one time president of the Sanalac Sugar Refining Company, a Michigan beet sugar concern, was recalled as witness in the government's suit for the dissolution of the so-called sugar trust Monday. The government attorney produced two letters purporting to have been written by Mr. Bewick to H. O. Havemeyer, whom the witness said he did not know or address.

### BONDS GO TO HIGHER COURT

CHICAGO—Bonds for 32 labor leaders convicted in the dynamite cases, according to attorneys for the defense, will be submitted within the next 10 days to the United States court of appeals in Chicago.

## PRESIDENT TAFT RENAMES LABOR COMMISSIONER



(Photo by C. M. Poole, Washington D. C.)

**CHARLES P. NEILL**

WASHINGTON—Charles P. Neill was reappointed United States commissioner of labor Monday by President Taft.

Mr. Neill has been United States commissioner of labor since Feb. 1, 1905. He

was a professor of political economy in Washington before going into public service. He served on the anarachite strike commission, arbitration, immigration and other labor boards.

### STORE NEWS

J. Whittaker, for 35 years in the employ of Jordan Marsh Company and well known to the trade as buyer of ribbons and umbrellas, has accepted a position as resident man for several New York houses. He will sell the same lines of goods for which he has bought, with an added line of neckwear.

A. J. Kelley, division merchandise manager at Fileene's for suits, coats, dresses and costumes, has returned from a trip of observation to Paris. His chief object was not to purchase goods, but to observe the new styles to be made up by American manufacturers for immediate low-priced sales.

Miss Frances Hahn, who has bought waists for Butler's apparel shops, Everybody's and Gilchrist's with headquarters at Butler's, is now located at the Gilchrist store.

Among the recent promotions at Jordan Marsh Company's is that of A. Sarnoff, who has been advanced from the position of assistant buyer of silks to that of buyer of ribbons.

The Gilchrist Company has been rearranging its departments. More space has been given to dress goods, silks, linings and wash goods. Laces and hamstrings have been moved from the Hamilton place annex to the main store, and the women's knit underware, formerly located on the fourth floor, has been placed on the street floor.

Miss Katherine Jonas, well known in Boston and New York as buyer of costumes, severed her connection with C. E. Hovey & Co. a few weeks ago and has gone to San Francisco, where she is located in "The Paris Store."

Mrs. Helen Macomber Smalley, the first bride of the new Fileene store, with Mr. Smalley, has returned from an extended trip through the North and West.

The good wishes of the Gilchrist Company accompany B. H. Tobin, buyer of furniture, beds and mattresses, who has resigned to accept an offer from a New York firm.

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## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

### WHITMAN

The sixth annual guest night of the Woman's Club will be held at town hall tomorrow evening.

The W. C. T. U. has appointed a committee to arrange for a series of illustrated lectures.

The school board has reelected Superintendent George F. Ellinwood.

William H. Cook and Guy T. Cunningham have been elected trustees of the relief fund of Puritan Lodge, A. F. and A. M.

### BRIDGEWATER

Services will be held at the Methodist church beginning this evening.

The Rev. L. E. Ackland of the Baptist church has formed a new men's club.

Coral Aronovici, director of the Bureau of Research, lectured in town hall yesterday on "Social Studies and Welfare."

The Young People's League of New Jerusalem church will be entertained this evening in the vestry.

### WEYMOUTH

The Monday Club met in Old Fellow's Opera house Monday afternoon, when they entertained the presidents of the Women's Clubs in South Weymouth, Rockland, Abington, Quincy and Milton.

Inasmuch circle, Kings' Daughters, has elected: President, Mrs. Henry Lovell; vice-presidents, Mrs. George M. Hoyt and Mrs. W. H. Cushing; secretary, Mrs. John M. Soule; treasurer, Mrs. W. M. Tirrell.

### QUINCY

The social service committee of the Wollaston Unitarian Church holds an open meeting in the church this evening.

Adams chapter, D. R., met at the residence of Mrs. Antoinette S. Paige Monday afternoon.

The Quincy Day Nursery Association holds a meeting in the Quincy Women's Club house this afternoon.

### MELROSE

The class of 1904 of Melrose high school held its annual reunion in high school hall last evening.

City treasurer William R. Lavendar has written a letter to Mayor Oliver B. Munroe withdrawing his candidacy for treasurer and collector. The two offices will be consolidated at the present time.

### RANDOLPH

Officers of Rising Star Lodge I. O. O. F. were installed Monday evening by District Deputy Grand Master Frank H. Radford and suite of Hyde Park.

The Ladies Literary Association will hold a gentlemen's night at the residence of Mrs. Henry A. Belcher, president, on North Main street, Tuesday evening.

### MARLBORO

Marlboro grange will install officers Wednesday night in I. O. O. F. hall.

There will be a meeting of the Woman's Missionary Guild Thursday afternoon at the home of the president, Mrs. Frank Hardy.

### WEST ROXBURY

The West Roxbury Woman's Club will meet next Tuesday. Miss Alice Howard Spaulding will lecture on "The General Development of the Drama."

The Criterion Club will present two plays Jan. 15.

### WATERTOWN

Dr. Frederic Poole will give a stereopticon lecture on "Peking and the Great Wall" this evening in town hall.

The installation of the officers of Lafayette Lodge, I. O. O. F., will take place this evening.

### WEST BRIDGEWATER

The Baptist Junior C. E. Society has chosen: President, Harry Stiles; secretary, Agnes North; treasurer, Harold Hatch.

A meeting of the Baptist Brotherhood was held last evening.

### CONCORD

Officers of Concord Grange, No. 150, Patrons of Husbandry, will be installed this evening at town hall.

The fifth entertainment of the Concord Lyceum will be held tomorrow night.

### ABINGTON

A movement has been started for the purchase of an auto for the fire department and an article for that purpose will appear in the warrant for the annual town meeting.

### ROSLINDALE

Willis W. Goldthwaite, organist at the Baptist church, has resigned and accepted a similar position at the Congregational church in Dorchester.

### BROCKTON

The school board will meet this evening.

The Salvation Army has fitted up new quarters in the Central house.

### BEDFORD

At the meeting of the nature department of the Parent-Teachers Association Thursday afternoon there will be a talk on "Trees in Winter."

### EVERETT

The banquet of the City Council Club will be held Thursday evening at the Quincy House, Boston.

### NEWTON

Prof. Bliss Perry will give an address this evening at the Gentleman's night of the Newton Social Science Club.

### MIDDLEBORO

The new steel bridge over the Taunton river on Bedford street, North Middleboro, has been put in place.

Nemasket tribe, I. O. O. F., has elected: Prophet, George Ennisminger; sachem, Manuel Sylvia; senior sagamore, William J. Quincley; junior sagamore, Oscar Anderson; chief of records, J. Edward Albratt; collector of wampum, Frank L. Brackett; keeper of wampum, Josiah A. Perkins; trustee, James Orr.

The Central Baptist Church has reelected George W. Stetson treasurer.

### DORCHESTER

Dr. Evangeline Young begins a course of lectures tomorrow afternoon at the Dorchester Woman's Club.

The Thursday Morning Fortnightly Club will hold its annual charity entertainment at Whitton Hall Thursday evening.

George W. Penniman will be the speaker at the ladies' night of the Boston commandery, Knights Templar, Thursday, and at the ladies' night of De Molay commandery, Knights Templar, Jan. 24.

### ROCKLAND

The men's Bible class of the Hatherly Methodist church held a meeting at the home of Archie Whiting last evening.

Mrs. W. H. Spence entertained the members of the Thelca Club at her home Monday evening.

The officers of Hartsuff camp, S. V., and the ladies auxiliary, will be jointly installed in Grand Army hall this evening.

### JAMAICA PLAIN

At the meeting of the Tuesday Club today at Eliot hall, a talk will be given by W. L. Hubbard on "The Jewels of the Madonna."

Huger Elliott, director of the school of the Museum of Fine Arts, will lecture on "The Treasures of the Museum" at the lecture hall of the Jamaica Plain branch of the public library Thursday evening.

### EAST BRIDGEWATER

The Elmwood Fire Company has elected: Captain, Carle C. Poole; first lieutenant, Thomas Whitman; second lieutenant, George Dumble; clerk and treasurer, Henry Field.

The Men's Club will serve a supper in the Unitarian parish house tomorrow evening.

### WAKEFIELD

Montrose Chapel Sunday school has elected: Superintendent, Shirley A. Dager; secretary, Mrs. N. J. Hoyt; treasurer, Henry K. Reid; pianist, Miss Eva Drury; chorister, Fred L. Knight.

The third lecture in the Sweetser course will be given in town hall tomorrow evening by John Kendrick Bangs.

### ARLINGTON

The Bradshaw Missionary Association has elected: President, Mrs. William K. Cook; first vice-president, Mrs. Willard Rolfe; second vice-president, Mrs. James H. Shedd; third vice-president, Mrs. Edwin S. Storey; secretary, Mrs. Josephine Whitaker; treasurer, Mrs. Rodney T. Hardy.

Officers of James Ray Cole Lodge No. 100, Knights of Pythias, will be installed this evening in Old Fellow's hall.

# Foreign Control of South American Trade Alleged at Hearing

## HOUSE INQUIRY INTO WATERWAYS TRAFFIC CHARGES IS STARTED

(Continued from page one)

and lighterage companies will be thoroughly sifted.

Special effort will be made to discover just what interest the great continental lines have in the big oversea freight and passenger carriers, and to what extent foreign nations have subsidized or may own any vessels engaged in foreign commerce.

The committee may hold hearings at any place it decides is the most convenient for all concerned and it is empowered to force the presence of witnesses with any papers it may desire.

Following the oral hearings an analytic report and recommendations for remedial legislation will be sent to Congress.

## CHEESE SHRINKAGE CALLED FACTOR IN CANADA'S EXPORTS

MONTREAL, Que.—That the attack made upon the produce merchants of this city by J. W. Edwards, member for Frontenac, in the House of Commons, March 21, 1912, in regard to certain grievances of farmers and dairymen concerning the weighing of cheese and butter, had served a useful purpose in bringing matters to a head was the admission made on both sides at the concluding session of the royal commission here.

MERCHANTS expressed readiness to modify one of their rules governing the weighing of cheese, which had ruled out counting in gains against losses in making the average, though it was explained that the rule was not so unjust as might appear on the surface, owing to the expense of doing otherwise.

It was brought out in the evidence that in order to meet the competition of New Zealand cheese Canada must be generous in allowing overweight so as to cover shrinkage, as it appeared British merchants had complained much on this score. Against the allowance of 2½ per cent allowed by New Zealand, it was proposed that 1 per cent might be allowed by Canada.

It is thought the report of the royal commission will be ready by the end of the present month.

## IMMENSE DAM IS PLANNED TO GOVERN CANADA RIVER FLOW

QUEBEC, Que.—The Hon. J. N. Parent, chairman of the Quebec water works commission, which has recently had its name changed to the Quebec streams commission and has been invested with the powers of a corporation in order to carry out its scheme of constructing a huge storage reservoir on the upper St. Maurice, for the purpose of regulating the flow of that river for generating electricity, was here recently in connection with this work.

Mr. Parent claims that the dam will be three times as large as that at As-souan. He further says that its construction will be far less costly than that of the dam on the Nile, as the latter cost about \$12,000,000, but the provincial government hopes to build the one on the St. Maurice at about \$1,500,000. There is a good rock foundation at La Loutre, the place where the dam will be erected.

The area of the proposed reservoir will be more than 300 square miles and the amount of water to be stored will be about 160,000,000,000 cubic feet. It will drain a basin of more than 16,000 square miles in area, and give a regular flow of 18,000 cubic feet per second in Shawinigan and other places. It is calculated that it will bring in \$100,000 in the first year alone.

## YALE GIVES FREE ORGAN RECITALS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Continuing its policy of extending the benefit of its lectures, collections and musical facilities as widely as possible to the public, Yale University opens Woolsey hall every Sunday afternoon throughout the winter for organ recitals on the Newberry organ. The recitals are given by Prof. Harry B. Jepson, the university organist. The first in the course was presented Sunday last.

The recitals will continue for 11 Sundays until March 16. The programs start promptly at 5 o'clock and occupy about 55 minutes.

### RIVET STARTS OIL FIRE

Several barrels of oil were ignited today at the Standard Oil works in Cambridge when a hot rivet was being used in the erection of a large tank fell into some oil. Alarms from two boxes were sent in.

## INCOME TAX ACTION BY THE LEGISLATURE URGED BY GOV. FOSS

(Continued from page one)

is said that the subject matter of today's message was then formulated.

### Petitions Filed in House

Among the petitions presented in the House this morning were the following:

Of Lynn M. Ranger, that a majority of the voters of the city of Lynn may repeal the general meeting clause of the charter of that city.

Of Representative John E. Beck of Chelsea, that a police and licensing commission for that city be created, to be appointed by the Governor.

Of the licensing board of the city of Boston, that it be permitted to fix the salary of its secretary.

Of the Boston Central Labor Union, that the school committee in Boston consist of 26 members, to be elected by wards.

Of Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Boston, that tenants be made jointly liable with owners for the sanitary condition of buildings.

Of Representative Charles H. Morrill of Haverhill, that school attendance be made compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 16, instead of 7 and 14.

Of the same petitioner, that cities and towns be authorized to provide free luncheons for school children.

Of the same petitioner, that labor unions and their members shall not be held responsible, civilly or criminally, for damages arising during strikes or other labor disturbances.

Of Representative Isaac Gordon of Boston to require the recording and publication of the names of voters who are assisted in marking their ballots, especially in the city of Boston.

Of the Massachusetts state branch of the American Federation of Labor, for a nine-hour day for working women.

Of James J. Kennedy, that fruits, vegetables and nuts may be sold by dry measure, numerical count or weight.

Of Phillip Ketchum, that the general incorporation law be extended to corporations formed under special charters.

Of the Boston Central Labor Union, that the number of names required on nomination papers in the city of Boston be reduced to 500.

Of George H. Munroe, that school children may be exempted from vaccination upon written request of their parents or guardians.

Of John Mellen, that building inspectors be placed under the civil service.

Of Representative Charles L. Gifford of Barnstable, that private water companies be placed under the supervision of the board of gas and electric light commissioners.

### Senate Receives Bills

In the Senate today these bills and petitions were introduced and referred:

Senator McCarthy of Marlboro, that salary of clerk of Marlboro police court be \$1000 a year.

Senator McLane of Fall River, petition of Augustus Hemenway that Milton supply petitioner's premises in Canton with water.

Senator Ward of Buckland, to establish the Shelburne Falls fire district, with right to borrow \$15,000 therefor; also petition of Henry J. Field of Northampton, that probate cases in the event of the indisposition of the judge of probate for the county may be heard by a judge in another county.

### MR. SWIFT FILES BILLS TO AMEND TICKET LAWS

Attorney-General James H. Swift, in his capacity as a private citizen, filed today with three bills to amend chapter 508 of the acts of 1911 relative to season tickets issued by railroad corporations. He said he had been induced to take this action by a personal experience he recently had with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and upon information from other persons who, he claims, had to pay fares for not carrying their season tickets with them and whose payments were not redeemed although the ticket was still in season.

He asserts that while traveling from Fall River he was obliged to pay a cash fare up and down. Upon inquiry of the conductor he was informed that the cash fare slip would be good to present any time during the season of the ticket. Upon sending the book with the slips down on the last day of the season period, however, he was informed at the office that they would not be cashed because they had not been presented within one week and that it made no difference what the conductor said. The certificates given by the conductors are the ordinary 5-cent excess fare slips which on their face are good at any time.

### CURRENCY BILL COMPLETED

NEW YORK—Senator La Follette has completed the currency and banking bill that he has had in process of preparation and it will shortly be introduced. The bill follows some of the main features of the Aldrich measure, and also provides for a central reserve association to be operated jointly by all the banks.

## BANK SAVINGS GROW MILLIONS IN OHIO, SHOWS STATE REPORT

(Continued from page one)

COLUMBUS, O.—Savings deposits in Ohio banks and trust companies, other than national banks, have increased \$13,275,612.77 in the last year, according to report by F. E. Baxter, superintendent of the state banking department. Such deposits carried by the banks of this state now amount to \$257,777,254.51 last year.

The report shows the loans on real estate in the city of Cleveland Nov. 26, 1912, were \$56,523,533.76, compared with \$55,309,900.99 on Sept. 4, 1911. In Cincinnati these loans for the same dates were \$9,059,823.55 against \$9,669,352.17; Toledo, \$7,608,904.27 against \$7,391,324.20; Columbus, \$662,876.65 against \$622,234.62.

State, county and municipal bonds for the same months in these cities show as follows: Cleveland, \$7,775,725.35, against \$8,662,593.96; Cincinnati, \$8,396,700.49, against \$8,659,077.60; Toledo, \$4,110,383.39, against \$3,889,736.36; Columbus, \$6,984,400.00 against \$624,729.84.

According to the report the individual deposits subject to check in the Cleveland banks Nov. 26, 1912, were \$25,868,629.78; in Cincinnati, \$12,539,018.63; Toledo, \$4,237.43; Columbus, \$3,795,337.17.

The savings deposits for these same cities on the date the report was completed show that Cleveland had \$159,200.128; Cincinnati, \$33,912,634.86; Toledo, \$14,550,372.50, and Columbus, \$1,922,296.49.

### LABOR NOT TRIED WITH DYNAMITERS SAYS ITS LEADER

WASHINGTON—That those controlling working hours, wages and conditions "drove the iron workers into their rebellion against society" was asserted by Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L. in his plea for the Clayton bill regulating injunctions before Senate judiciary committee.

"Do you think one side can play with the forces of injustice and tyranny and not lead to a defensive move on the part of the other?" he asked. "As to those who counsel harshness and deny mercy, are they the men who have fought the fight of the world of men and conquered without blemish to themselves?"

Mr. Gompers said that the trial of the dynamiters was "not the trial of organized labor," and continued:

"I challenge any of our enemies to show where there has been any unlawful conduct or connection, direct or remote, with any violence in connection with any labor controversy or otherwise."

### CHARITY LODGE HOLDS EXERCISES

Charity Lodge of Cambridge held its five hundred and fifth communication Monday night. The feature was the induction of another master and there was a general advance all along the line, the only addition to the list, however, being the sentinel. Belmont Lodge, in the fifth district, had a delegation present in honor of the new master, a resident of that town.

The organization for 1913 is as follows: Edward L. Pierce, W. M.; Fred A. Keniston, S. W.; George R. Libby, J. W.; Walter H. Lerner, (P. M.); T. George M. McCallum (P. M.); Rev. Fred E. Marble, C.; Fred W. Jouett, (P. M.); Walter H. Lerner, Jr., S. D.; George B. Colesworthy, J. D.; Lester M. Bacon, S. S.; J. Harold Parry, J. S.; Sergeant S. Stearns, I.; Claude E. Snaunier, organist; Fred L. Churchill, tyler.

### CIVIC BEAUTY, WEALTH AND HISTORY IN MARSHALL, MICH.



West State street, main thoroughfare of city on the Kalamazoo that has numerous attractions

MARSHALL, Mich.—Pictureque beauty and wealth are two leading features that have given this historic city note among the municipalities of the state.

One of the chief attractions to visitors is the splendid residence erected by Jacob Fitch of New York in 1840, the lumber for which was carted overland from Philadelphia before a railroad ran through the city. The house afterward was purchased by C. T. Gorham, a prominent banker here, who at one time was appointed United States minister to The

## ONLY MUNICIPAL PLAYERS IN U. S. TO APPEAR IN BOSTON

(Continued from page one)

Boston playgoers on the afternoon of Jan. 14 are to see a performance at the Majestic theater by the only municipal theatrical company in the United States, the Northampton players from the Academy of Music, Northampton, Mass. The attraction will be "The Little Town of Bethlehem," a nativity play by Mrs. Spencer Trask.

The \$100,000 academy of music was built to Northampton by E. H. R. Lyman. It was decided about a year ago to start a stock company under municipal auspices, and Miss Jessie Bonstelle and Bertram Harrison were chosen to direct activities. Performances were begun Oct. 1 with "Old Heidelberg."

The people of the city gave constantly increasing support. The prices have been 25 to 75 cents for the evening performances and 25 and 50 cents afternoons. Mayor William Feiker is one of the trustees, ex-officio. He came to Boston last week and talked with Governor Foss and Mayor Fitzgerald of the work being done, and both agreed to lend their patronage to the performance next Tuesday. The Northampton prices will prevail here.

"The Little Town of Bethlehem" begins with the night of the nativity in Bethlehem. A haughty Roman girl refuses to give up her room in the inn to shelter Joseph and his wife, and so they have to seek a corner in the stable. The plot follows the Roman beauty to a period 30 years later when she experiences healing at the hands of the Nazarene.

### NEW CITY HALL TO BE FOUR STORIES

DALLAS, Tex.—The new municipal building will be located on Main, Commerce and Harwood streets, on a tract fronting 200 feet on Harwood street and 125 feet each on Main and Commerce streets. The building will be four full stories in height above the first floor line, with an English half-basement, and a sub-basement, the latter being under one half of the building. Its approximate cost will be \$450,000. The site represents an investment of \$270,000.

The building will be of steel construction and the plans call for steel of sufficient weight and strength to support two additional stories, should the city decide on increasing the height.

### MATERIAL PLACED FOR NINE RINKS

Material for the hockey rinks which the park department are to maintain for the balance of the winter, has been delivered. There will be nine rinks—two at Franklin field, two at Jamaica pond, one each at North Brighton playground, Wood Island park, Columbus avenue playground and the Strandway. The rinks have sides three to four feet high, and will be 60x150 feet in area.

All the accommodations for hockey will be available for public use when not required for schoolboy games and practice. Two speed courses for skating will be maintained by the park department this winter. One will be at Jamaica pond and the other will be on Franklin field.

### BAR TO CONFER ON DEGREES

Representatives of the Boston Bar Association and the state board of education are to confer this afternoon in the Ames building on the question of whether the Suffolk law school should be permitted to grant the degrees of LL. B. to its graduates from both day and evening classes. Gleason L. Archer, dean of the school, will also attend the conference.

### ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION WAITS

WASHINGTON—Congressman Peters made an effort just before the House adjourned Monday evening to get his bill for the incorporation of the Rockefeller Foundation passed, but a filibuster was started against it and it had to go over until the next calendar Monday, Jan. 20.

### PROGRESSIVES WILL CONTEST FOR SEAT

WASHINGTON—Notice of contest against Representative Francis Burton Harrison's reelection from the twentieth New York district was filed with the clerk of the House on Monday by Julius H. Reiter, the national Progressive nominee.

### DISRAELI CLUB PLANS RECEPTION

Officers of the Disraeli Club, one of the debating organizations of the civil service house who were recently chosen are: Barnet Gruber, president; Thomas Small, vice-president; Abraham Resnick, secretary; Harry S. Pearl, treasurer; Sidney H. Weiner, sergeant-at-arms; Daniel G. Fox, club press agent.

It is planned to hold a reception Jan. 24 to raise funds for educational purposes. One of the boys will either be sent to college or an instructor will be engaged for the club.

### TOWN VOTES TO PAY TAX ON CLUB

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Two articles, proposing that this town pay the taxes on the country club property, were passed Monday night at town meeting. Flavius J. Lake, assessor, was criticised by many voters.

The appropriations made at the meeting consisted of \$13,300 for schools, \$400 for transportation of pupils, \$500 for evening schools, \$600 for interest, \$4750 for abatement of taxes, \$1500 for the police, \$1600 for fire and \$1500 for highways.

### PAY CLERKS HAVE NEW QUARTERS

Pay clerks of the Charlestown navy yard resumed their duties this morning in the building formerly occupied by the commandant of the yard, following the removal of the pay director's office Monday from the labor board building.

## REPUBLICANS READY TO CALL CAUCUS FOR SENATOR NOMINATION

(Continued from page one)

Republican leaders in the Legislature today are preparing a call for a caucus of the Republican legislators at 3 p. m. Wednesday for the purpose of nominating a candidate for United States senator. At this caucus it is planned that a two thirds' vote of the number necessary to



For a free advertisement write  
your "wants" on separate piece of  
paper and attach it to blank at top  
of page 2.

## BOSTON AND N.E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

DRESSEMAKER desires employment; price reasonable; children's clothing; repairing. MRS. L. B. WHITMORE, 113 Galbraith st., Boston. Tel. 4965-J 1 B-10.

DRESSEMAKER desires employment; the art of remodeling gowns; alterations, gowns, etc.; good references. MRS. J. J. MARTIN, 87 School st., Roxbury, Mass.

DRESSEMAKER, experienced, would like work remodeling gowns; alterations, gowns, etc.; good references. MRS. M. B. CORNICK, 20 Claremont pk., Boston; tel. Tre. 2082-J.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT desired by an educated young woman; experience in teaching, singing, should be good. MRS. H. JONES, 335A Columbus av., Boston. Tel. Tre. 2080.

FACTORY FORELADY, 16 years' experience; 40 single, residence city; \$10 week; 9 years' experience as forelady with on house; can furnish AI references; MRS. MUNRO, 6 Pembroke st., Boston.

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GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Neat, col-

ored girl wants to help family in city; good health; MRS. M. B. MULRONEY, 6 Fairweather st., Roxbury.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK, some knowl-

edge of stenography and bookkeeping; 23

single; residence Framingham; \$8 week; good references. MRS. M. B. MULRONEY, 6 Fairweather st., Roxbury.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK, good, stan-

ding; 18 years' experience; res.

South Boston; \$6-7 week; prefer position in city; grad. high school. Mention 8617.

STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

mention 8617.

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MARGARET HEDRY, 105 Lincoln st., Hudson, Mass.

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MARGARET HEDRY, 105 Lincoln st., Hudson, Mass.

HAIRDRESSER desires employment in

private families; send postal. MRS. M. T. ALLEN, 28 Cambridge pk., Suite 1, West Somerville, Mass.

HAND LAUNDRY done; shirts and col-

lars a specialty; do not fray nor break the

collars; ladies' work also. MRS. JO-

SEPH PENIER, 116 Camden st., suite 2, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER for middle-aged or eld-

erly person; a refined, middle-aged lady;

would like position; references exchanged. MRS. B. S. SMITH, 16 Pleasant way, av. E, Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, CHAMBER, WAIT-

RESS positions desired by mother and

daughter for institution or private family,

mother to act as housekeeper and daughter

as chambermaid; \$6 and \$6 per week;

willing to go out of town; \$6 and \$6 re-

spectively; can furnish AI references. MENTION 8615.

STATE FREE EMPLOY-

MENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8

Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPIH, 15 single, residence

Wollaston; \$6-7 week; mention 8477.

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STENOGRAPIH, 15 single, residence

Wollaston; \$6-7 week; mention 8477.

STATE FREE EMPLOY-

MENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8

Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPIH, 15 single, residence

Wollaston; \$6-7 week; mention 8477.

## RATES

FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITH CUTS: FROM 1 to 12 INSERTIONS, 15 CENTS A LINE; 13 TO 25 INSERTIONS, 12 CENTS A LINE; 26 OR MORE INSERTIONS, 10 CENTS A LINE, NONPAREIL MEASUREMENT.

## RATES

FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITHOUT CUT: ONE INSERTION, 12 CENTS A LINE; THREE OR MORE INSERTIONS, 10 CENTS A LINE, NONPAREIL MEASUREMENT. NO ADVERTISEMENT TAKEN FOR LESS THAN THREE LINES.

## REAL ESTATE

## BROWN'S HILL, WESTON

Plot of ground, 70 acres, fronting on Highland and Elm streets, with

## SUPERB 50-MILE VIEW

May be divided into several building sites. Price \$1000 and \$2000 per acre, according to location. Address OWNER, X 74, Monitor Office, or on premises.

## WINTER RESORTS

## DAYTONA, FLA.

ON THE BEAUTIFUL HALIFAX RIVER Delightful Winter Climate. Excellent Hotels

GALVESTON Make this a Galveston surf bathing in the world. Go via the "Katy." Write W. S. ST. GEORGE, G. F. A., Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

## EDITORIAL COMMENTS

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—The more the immigration problem is studied, the more does it appear, like the tariff problem, to be a question of supply and demand. We

ought to encourage immigration when labor is scarce, and restrict it when labor is plentiful. Yet we do not adjust our immigration laws to the problem of labor supply in any way.

This country needs half a million common laborers today—men of strength, endurance and sobriety to do the heavy work that neither native Americans nor Americans of foreign parentage will consent to do. Yet Congress at this moment has before it a bill to set up an educational restriction on immigration—a measure to keep out the very sort of labor that the country just now needs most. The laws we already have prohibit the importation of contract labor, no matter whether skilled or unskilled. So the price of unskilled labor steadily rises, and even then the demand is not supplied. Our immigration laws should be elastic, so that they could be fitted to special conditions.

There is just now an overplus of heavy, unskilled work to be done. If labor

were as fluid as most commodities, we could import enough of it to meet the demand, and then deport it when the demand slackened. This is what is voluntarily done to a limited extent now by many of the Italian and other newcomers from south Europe. They come and go. But is it not folly to require that every man who is admitted to do our heavy work must be able to read and write?

WASHINGTON POST—The Yankee's turn for invention rises superior to every

Inventions in 1912

form of discouragement.

Neither the multiplicity of inventions already in the field nor the chilling influence of litigation

tends to put a check to that line of achievement. For fertility of resource and other manifestations of creative power we of America easily maintain our hold on first place, as the patent office returns show. Popular interest largely centers in mechanical inventions as the class which has contributed most to our fame and advancement. The number of patents issued to applicants who submitted practical designs shows a gain of 4082 over the previous year, of 6.6 per cent, an increase of 2 per cent over the 10-year average, or an aggregate of 40.72 per cent for the last decade. The figures are the more impressive when we consider that the applications for patents of all kinds aggregated 69,236 for the year, and that 35,539 were favorably passed upon. As the expirations were only 6970, the grand total of live patents was increased by 28,569, less reissues. Patent Commissioner Moore attributed the increased volume of business before the patent office to the country's prosperity, a factor which, it would appear, gives a zest to inquiry from capitalists for inventions which look to be mercantile. Besides being the medium for the addition of a vast sum to the national wealth, the patent office has always been a government asset, the receipts uniformly outstripping the expenses.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—Circumstances brought about cooperation in California many years ago, showing the value that lies in that kind of effort for application to all phases of the common living.

The fruit crops of California far exceed its gold yield in value. In 1910 the citrus crop alone was valued at \$32,700,000, while the gold yield for that year was \$10,715,740. The annual average yield since the discovery of gold in 1848 has been only \$25,570,903. When the "glorious climate of California" made evident that fruit was the natural product, those that saw it found themselves thousands of miles distant from the great centers of consumption. They were ignorant of conditions of the market, and the requirements of the public. So they had to ship at hazard or sell to middlemen and speculators. They were threatened with complete failure, and at length had to combine to save themselves. Now California cooperative societies are regarded as models. The fruit growers exchange is a typical example. It sells a large part of the whole citrus crop. It is an association of associations. It has local associations in direct exchanges which in turn

## REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

## STOCK RANCH 40,000 ACRES

Mariposa County, California: 100 miles from San Francisco. S. S. patented lands; Southern Pacific R. R. passes through tract; takes in five towns and the county seat; thousands of acres rich valley land; water abundance of water; just for subdivision; only \$5 per acre. Please investigate.

KIMBALL & SOMERS, 507 Syndicate Bldg., Oakland, California.

## REAL ESTATE—TEXAS

FOR SALE—Splendid 640-acre stock farm in southern part of Callahan County, Texas; good house, well and natural water; 165 acres in field, 400 tillable, very rich land; cotton, grain and fruit do well. Call or wire. Address owner, DR. J. F. NOOE, Boerne, Texas.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED

LARGE ESTATE WANTED FOR BOYS' SCHOOL. Address P. O. Box 1344, Boston.

## ROOMS WANTED—CHICAGO

WANTED, by gentleman, front room in private family, strictly modern, near Washington Blvd. and Leavitt st., Chicago. Address 1916 E. Main st., Muncie, Ind.

## ROOMS—CHICAGO

Rent \$100 per month, large front room, adjoining bath, in new apartment, for young couple; near lake; convenient to Wilson elevated express; Evanston car line; call evenings. 816 Montrose Blvd., flat F, phone Edgewater 3677, Chicago, Ill.

send representatives to the central exchange. This forwards the fruit to the markets according to information with which it is kept constantly supplied. Thus the distribution of fruit among the centers of consumption corresponds exactly with the demand. . . . Last year this system handled \$89,500,000 worth of fruit. Meanwhile we complain of the high cost of living. But in Europe we have examples of millions of people in all of the leading countries who apply this principle of cooperation for the purchase of all things that go into the average bill of fare, and all things needed in the way of clothing and fuel. And in California we see what Americans can do with the same principle of cooperation when they put their hands to it.

## MATTAPAN TO HEAR CANDIDATES

Walter L. Collins, John J. Attridge and Lewis J. Hewitt, candidates of the Citizens Municipal League for the city council, will address the Mattapan Improvement Association tonight.

They opened their speaking campaign last night in Charlestown. Messrs. Attridge and Collins reviewed their council records and particularly alluded to the Dewey beach improvements and their views on a municipal building for Charlestown.

James A. Watson, independent candidate, spoke at meetings of the Woman's Suffrage Club of ward 13, the ward 12 Democratic Club of Roxbury and the Hayes Square Outing Club of Charles-town.

Mrs. Frances G. Curtis; P. S. A. candidate for the school committee, spoke before the Charlestown Improvement Association.

## ORIENTAL ART IN HARVARD EXHIBIT

A loan collection of oriental paintings has been placed on exhibition in the Fogg museum at Harvard. Dr. Denman W. Ross has lent some of his fine early seventeenth century Japanese paintings. There are also a few Chinese pictures.

The collection is of Buddhist paintings. Several of these are Japanese, the earliest being of the Kamakura period in the late thirteenth century. There is an early Chinese embroidery on silk. There are also several Tibetan paintings. This exhibition will remain open for about two weeks.

## BOSTON'S DEBT IS \$2,573,958.34 MORE

According to City Auditor J. Alfred Mitchell, the gross funded debt, city and county, of Boston Dec. 31, 1912, was \$118,433,947.67, which was an increase of \$2,573,958.34 since Dec. 31, 1912.

The net funded debt, city and county, on Dec. 31, 1912, was \$75,314,380.84, an increase of \$2,480,416.13 since Dec. 31, 1911.

The gross funded debt includes \$712,300, the debt of Hyde Park, assumed by annexation. The city had the right to borrow to Dec. 31, 1912, \$1,274,005.28.

## GEN. CASTRO REVISES WRIT

NEW YORK—Cipriano Castro, former president of Venezuela, detained by immigration authorities in New York, prepared a superseding writ in his case Monday, which later in the day was granted by Judge Holt. The new writ is more specific and is returnable Jan. 10.

## PARCEL RECORD IN MANHATTAN

NEW YORK—The first three days of

the parcel post service 142,294 packages

were handled in the New York postal district

## Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 6028-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St. European Advertisements should be sent to 23-29 Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand, London, W. C.

## POULTRY

## POULTRY



## WHAT HAS BEEN DONE WITH HENS

Mr. F. H. Dunlap of West Salisbury, N. H., in the past twenty-five years has cleared \$13,000,000 from hens. This is a record record when it is known that Mr. Dunlap is employed ten hours a day in a store and all the time he has to put in with his hens is what he can get morning, noon and night. Now Mr. Dunlap has a store in Boston and takes current quotations from the commission men there. Mr. Dunlap began in 1881 with twenty hens. In 1910 his poultry profits figured out \$1188.05. Mr. Dunlap's hens have bought him a beautiful home, purchased a horse and carriage, sent his boy to college, and besides saving something for a rainy day. Can others do equally well? "Sure thing," says Mr. Dunlap, "they will wear out the sole of their shoes faster than the sole of their chairs." The story of Mr. Dunlap's success and his methods is told in the book, "Side-Line Poultry Keeping," and it is only one out of a score of titles to make one receive a gold next to the \$600,000,000 spent in the United States each year for poultry and eggs.

Inviting to every man who wishes to make money on the side and indispensable to the man who is looking forward to a life of independence, the book, "Side-Line Poultry Keeping," deals with the business side of poultry keeping as the other does with egg production. It tells how to make a profit, how to keep hens, how to make money on the side and indispensable to the man who is looking forward to a life of independence, the book, "Side-Line Poultry Keeping," deals with the business side of poultry keeping as the other does with egg production. It tells how to make a profit, how to keep hens, how to make money on the side and indispensable to the man who is looking forward to a life of independence, the book, "Side-Line Poultry Keeping," deals with the business side of poultry keeping as the other does with egg production. 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# Real Estate Market News

# T Wharf Activities

# Sailings

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

A transaction of considerable importance has just been concluded in Duxbury and deeds gone to record between Milton Lewenberg and Emma E. Hahn, both of Boston, involving four parcels, as follows: 24 and 26 Canterbury street, junction of Calder street, being a six-apartment frame house, with all improvements; 25 Calder street, a six-apartment frame house with all improvements; 26 Calder street, a three-apartment frame house with all improvements, and 29 Calder street, another three-apartment frame house with all improvements. The total assessment on these four parcels is \$35,000, which was made during construction. The property was valued by the owner at \$60,000. In part payments, Philip Hahn conveyed to Milton Lewenberg, 741 Dudley street, Dorchester, a single house of nine rooms and 15,527 feet of land, with a frontage of 104 feet on Dudley street, and 154 feet on Virginia street. The purchaser will improve immediately, with stores and apartments. Assessed valuation \$19,300, with \$14,800 of it on the land.

Israel Levine has conveyed to Sylvester Connolly and Anthony Diamond, through the office of Myer Dana, 30 Court street, four lots of land on Dunn's park, between Dorchester avenue and Pleasant street, containing in all 18,275 square feet. The total assessment is \$2800. The purchasers buy to erect warehouses for their own use.

**FOR ROXBURY IMPROVEMENT**  
Myer Dana has conveyed to Morris Weinstein; two lots of land on Humboldt avenue, between Waumbec and Wyoming streets, containing 11,098 square feet, having a frontage on Humboldt avenue of 95 feet. The land is assessed for \$5600. The purchaser intends to put up four-story buildings, with stores.

### SALES IN THE SOUTH END

Activity in the South End property continues from day to day. Several parcels changed hands today, one being the estate of Jane Woods at 28 Union park, a 3½ story and basement swell-front brick house and 2305 square feet of land, all assessed for \$8800, with \$4600 on the lot. The other is a four story swell-front brick house at 49 Union park, assessed for \$9300, of which \$4500 is upon 140 square feet of land. Both estates are between Shawmut avenue and Tremont street, and were purchased by Ella F. Moran.

Clarissa H. De Vescote and another have taken title to the three and one half-story swell-front brick dwelling at 12 Union Park street, near Shawmut avenue, together with 2637 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$10,000, and of that amount \$5300 is the lot's value. Mary E. Duffy gives title.

Ralph B. Rodgers has purchased a three and one half-story brick dwelling at 38 Melrose street, near Church street, South End; from Isaac Louis, dead, commanding Boyd R. U. Walker. There are 742 square feet in the lot, taxed for \$2000, also included in the total amount of \$4200.

### STUDENT INCREASE IN 'PITT' UNIVERSITY MAKES A RECORD

**PITTSBURGH**—That the student body of the University of Pittsburgh has enjoyed a larger percentage of increase during the past 40 years than any of the leading universities of the country established at that time and that the endowment fund of the Pittsburgh institution shows a smaller percentage of increase has just been developed by the anniversary fund committee.

Since 1873, says the *Gazette-Times*, when American educational institutions first became really effective, the student body of "Pitt" has increased 1373 per cent. Yale student body increased 641 per cent during the same period, Princeton 339 per cent, Harvard 472 per cent and Columbia 1277 per cent.

During the past two generations the endowment fund of the University of Pittsburgh increased from \$185,625 to approximately \$500,000, or an increase of 369 per cent. During the same period the endowment of the University of Yale increased 217 per cent; Harvard endowment increased from nothing to more than \$24,000,000; Princeton endowment increased 542 per cent, and the University of Chicago endowment increased from nothing to nearly \$16,000,000, of which amount the citizens of Chicago contributed approximately one half.

Many other colleges, with a much smaller enrollment of students than the University of Pittsburgh, have far greater endowments. With only two exceptions the proportion of endowment to student body is smaller at the University of Pittsburgh than at any other important institution of its kind in the country.

**MISS ASQUITH SEES SCHOOLS**  
WASHINGTON—Miss Violet Asquith, daughter of the prime minister of England, and the Countess of Aberdeen, who are the guests of the British ambassador and Mrs. Bryce here, Monday observed educational methods as guests of honor at a negro normal school.

**GENERAL CLAYTON RESIGNS**  
WASHINGTON—After 40 years of service on the Republican national committee, Gen. Powell Clayton of Arkansas, today handed in his resignation to Secretary Hilles. General Clayton said he was moving to the state of Washington.

## TOLEDO DOWNTOWN PARK PLAN WOULD PROTECT NEW BRIDGE

Officials of City Are Considering Whether They Shall Take 45 Acres Needed to Carry Out Work

### APPROVED BY MAYOR

**TOLEDO, O.**—City officials are considering the advisability of securing by condemnation proceedings 45 acres of land for a downtown park to protect the new \$1,000,000 Cherry street bridge and the \$500,000 Waite high school in East Toledo from encroachment by factories and railroads.

Owners of the land at the east end of the bridge, which it is proposed to convert into a park, lagoon and central mooring places for launches and sail boats, have held the property at prices considered excessive.

The site is bounded on the west by the Maumee river, on the south by the new viaduct and Main street, on the east by Front street, extending north as far as Essex street. It is proposed also to acquire land lying between the high school and Front street. Several civic bodies are interested in the plan, which is approved by Mayor Whitlock.

**WEST ROXBURY**  
Jacob W. Wilbur to Thomas P. Bagley, Fensmere rd.; w.; \$1. Alexander Wilbur to Isabelle Wilbur, Ashland, st.; q.; \$1.

### BRIGHTON

Junia A. Goodenough to Cattie Fair Hotel, Leicester st.; q.; \$1.

### CHARLESTOWN

Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. to Charles E. Merrill, Monument sq. and Monument st.; q.; \$1.

Charles E. Merrill to George T. Horan, Monument sq. and Monument st.; q.; \$1.

### CHELSEA

Samuel Sneed et al. to Rosalie Beiserman et al., Grove st.; q.; \$1.

Charles H. Achitwater, Jr., to Title Company and Mortg. Co., Beacon st.; two lots; q.; \$1.

Albert Ribick to Bessie Bloomberg et al., Arlington st.; q.; \$1.

### WINTHROP

Winthrop Highlands Co. to Ten Winthrop Associates, Argyle st.; 5 lots; d.; \$1.

### BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Barrington st., 977-983, ward 1; Charles E. Turner, F. A. Norcross; brick carriage.

Brighton st., 122, ward 6; Joseph Gate- man, M. M. Kalman; brick store and dwelling.

Warren ave., 182-202, ward 12; Frederick Smith, Eng. Co., Eng. Company; brick stores and tenements.

Tampa st., corner Seminole st., 65, ward 26; William A. Simmons; frame dwelling.

Central st., 2089, ward 23; Christopher Rau, C. L. Murray; frame dwelling.

Columbus ave., 185, ward 10; Methodist Episcopal church, William Hart Tay- lor.

Denmark st., 70, ward 10; L. T. Nutting; fire tenement.

Blackstone st., 108-112, ward 6; Karn- ahnhoff Brothers; after stores.

High st., 98, ward 7; Bessie T. Nevin, Henry Bailey Alden; after tenements.

### REGINA, Sask.—Final

figures of the Saskatchewan department of agriculture of the crop of 1912 evidence that the crops have proved slightly better than when the first estimate was made.

The total production of the four principal grain crops of 1912 was 237,278,446 bushels, or 24,568,083 more than in 1911. The percentage of increase is 11.5 compared with a percentage of increase in 1911 of 31.88.

The total production of wheat is 107,167,700 bushels, or 10,371,113 more than in 1911.

The total acreage under oats was 2,421,932, or 229,126 more than last year, showing an advance of 10.45 per cent.

Flax and barley show the largest increases. Compared with 1911, barley shows a considerable advance. The acreage this year was 267,139, or an increase of 22,146 acres over 1911. The average yield is 31.1 or 3.1 per cent above last year's yield.

The total production of flax this year was 14,171,214 bushels. This is 3,793,512 bushels, or 36.5 per cent increase over last year. The average yield is 12.7 bushels, or an average of 1.4 per cent increase.

### LAWMAKERS FUSE IN CALIFORNIA

### SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Fifty-five mem-

bers of the California Assembly, including all the Republican-Progressive legislators and one Democrat, went into executive session Monday as a nonpartisan caucus, nominated officers and agreed to divide the patronage equally among members without regard to party.

C. C. Young of Berkeley, Progressive, was named for speaker.

Among recommendations in Governor Johnson's biennial message was included a state insurance fund and a law similar to the Kansas "Blue Sky" act against swindlers.

### OHIO LEGISLATORS GATHER

COLUMBUS, O.—The eightieth General Assembly, convened in regular session today, was organized by the election of the Democratic nominees in both Houses and Senate.

Charles L. Swain of Cincinnati was chosen speaker.

### POPULAR VOTE DECRIM

SALT LAKE CITY—Governor William Spry in his second inaugural as Governor of Utah, Monday, decried "popular government" agitation.

### IDAHO LAWMAKERS MEET

BOISE, Idaho—John M. Haines of Boise was sworn as Governor of Idaho Monday. Senator Borah will be reelected by the twelfth Legislature, now in session, to the full term and a successor will be chosen for the late Senator Heyburn.

### CARISBROOK ARRIVES DAMAGED

Extensive repairs will have to be made to the British steamer Carisbrook, which was brought to an anchorage off Commonwealth pier, South Boston, this morning by the tug Mercury, after a stormy passage from Huelva, Spain. The steel chart house and bridge were torn from the vessel during the gale encountered last Friday. In the vessel's hold were 3,655,390 kilos of iron pyrites.

### NEW ARMORY RECOMMENDED

WASHINGTON—Brig.-Gen. A. L. Mills, chief of the division of militia affairs of the war department, indorsing the recommendations of a of his predecessors in office, advocates in his annual report the erection of a model-armory in the District of Columbia for the use of the movement a national one.

### SCHOOL SITE TO BE DISCUSSED

ARLINGTON—The Business Men's Association will meet this evening in Grand Army hall to discuss the proposed site for the new high school building.

Aid is being rendered the schooner Edith H. Symington of New York, which

is adrift in the harbor.

COVINGTON, Ind.—Enos H. Nebeker,

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COVINGTON, Ind



# Late Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

## SHOE BUYERS ARE ARRIVING IN THE BOSTON MARKET

Activity Generally Prevails at the Factories and Conditions Are Satisfactory—Prices Continue Firm With No Indication of Weakening

The chief topic of interest to the shoe trade seems to be centered in the arrival of the buyers, a number of whom were in the market last week. By the middle of the month the trading season will be at its height and the sales departments taxed to the limits in their efforts to give their customers prompt attention.

That the visiting buyers should deem it essential to arrive here at practically the same time is considered by the manufacturers as disadvantageous to both parties. However true this may be the custom is so firmly established that it must be accepted and worked out so as to conserve the best interests of all concerned.

Prices remain steady with a firmness which not only forbids concessions, but rather show a trend toward higher values.

Although the stock market has been dull for six weeks or more, a desire to move it was not featured by special terms or price inducements. This fact possessed sufficient significance to prevent any from accepting short contracts in which a speculating element would appear and no reports of that sort were brought back from the road.

It is quite evident that manufacturers are inclined to hold firmly to present rates, while there are some who consider leather prices too strong, and stocks too small to stand an active demand without its enhancing effects.

Therefore orders beyond those of ordinary size are accepted with caution, as factory leather stocks are low, and the open market offering nothing in the staple lines favorable to the buyers. However, there will be ample opportunity to obtain low priced footwear, which though easily distinguishable from the better grades by the average consumer, far outclass similar products of former years in both service and style.

The present condition of the different shoe factories can't be summarized by stating that activity prevails and while not all are running up to absolute capacity limits the general situation is satisfactory.

Men's high grade shoes have had an exceptionally good sale which has occasioned several manufacturers to utilize reserve space to increase their production.

The advanced prices have had no perceptible effect upon the volume of the business and a fair reserve is reported.

Manufacturers of men's medium-priced goods report they have much work ahead and are forcing the output as much as is consistent with the reputation of the grades. They state that they will begin the new season of 1913 with a good reserve order list.

Men's heavy grades are being ordered about on a par with the output, and as the month will see a large number of buyers here, manufacturers expect a fair amount of additional business from them, so there are good prospects ahead, which tend to create a satisfactory feeling among the makers of these lines.

Manufacturers are not inclined to state that top prices have been reached.

As a matter of fact, conditions in the stock market are not such as would warrant the taking of contracts upon that basis, therefore it is necessary to be conservative with the leather situation from week to week.

Boys' and youths' shoes are at figures rather difficult to operate in with freedom. Quality must be maintained to a certain extent; furthermore, if quality is demanded, the price becomes objectionable, so there are changes made in their construction to bring the goods down to marketable figures, and thus the majority of orders are booked.

While orders for ladies' footwear were small during the past week, the factories are well supplied with work and their productions are about normal. Some manufacturers claim a reserve business out of the ordinary. Interviews with Lynn and Haverhill merchants show the situation to be extremely encouraging and though some reticence was manifested it was evident that their spring business is already secured.

Misses' and children's boots and shoes start the new season with a large amount of business in hand. Factory owners reflect a contented air which reveals a satisfaction over the future, as well as the present prospects, and the business conditions in these lines can be summed up as good.

The leather market broke away from that condition of lethargy which has been so noticeable during the past month and while actual sales have not been large, buyers are inquiring and planning for operations which should call for considerable stock. The firmness of prices is the remarkable part of the late dull spell, which fact makes dealers and buyers view the future with some degree of interest.

Hemlock sole leather sales are averaging small, but no more so than expected at this time. The cable business also amounted to little. Notwithstanding this condition there is no accumulation, as there is much required to fit oil contracts.

Union sole leather started the week with two sales of 50,000, each of union backs to Boston parties, and sole cutters from Lynn and Haverhill were about the market bent on business. The whole week was one which indicated approaching activity. Prices are very strong for leather of choice tannages.

Operating in oak sole leather is hin-

## LARGE ORDERS ON BOOKS FOR THIS YEAR'S DELIVERY

PITTSBURGH—The car shops enter the new year with orders for more than 160,000 cars for 1913 deliveries on their books, whereas they only made 150,000 freight cars last year. Rail orders booked promise a production for the year exceeding 4,000,000 tons, perhaps nearer 5,000,000 tons, whereas the old record was 4,000,000 tons, made in 1906. Including other lines of railroad consumption, there is on the books a tonnage of railroad material equivalent to about 30 per cent of the steel industry's full capacity for the year.

The steel mills as a whole have specifications on their books for three months of full output, and contracts involving from three to five months of work in addition.

All current indications are that the iron and steel industry is undersized for demand now being experienced. Summaries of new construction in progress indicate only a moderately heavy program at best, while upon analysis it develops that the new capacity will come in very slowly, and at a slower rate than that at which demand has usually grown.

This is with respect to capacity for making steel. The construction program for making pig iron is smaller, and the program for coke still smaller, but steel can not be made without pig iron, nor pig iron without coke, and as in the past few months the coke supply has been the governing element in production, it would seem that actual production cannot be very greatly increased this year.

## STANDING OF THE CLEARING HOUSE BANKS OF BOSTON

The individual reserve standing of local national banks, members of the Boston clearing house, at present and a week ago, is presented in the table below. In addition to the legal reserve carried here and in New York (one half may stand in the form of deposits with the New York correspondent banks), we compute what may be called actual reserve at present, as indicated by the excess reserve in New York.

The excess of deposits with New York reserve agents over the amount which may be counted as half of legal reserve is here counted part of reserve instead of simply an offset to deposit liabilities, as is done in figuring legal reserve.

The excess or actual reserve over 25 per cent denotes the amount which might be deducted from the total reserve in both cities, Boston and New York, and still leave the legal reserve intact.

No reserve is computed against government deposits. The table follows:

Legal Legal Actual Union Jan 4 Dec 28 Jan 4

Old Boston 28.7 24.9% 27.0% New England 28.9 29.4 28.9

Mid-Atlantic 25.4 23.9 26.6

Merchants 26.7 25.2 26.7

Second 26.7 24.8 28.2

Shawmut 28.0 25.9 28.3

Commerce 26.3 25.2 29.0

Metropolitan & Atlas 26.5 25.7 28.1

Boston 26.7 25.2 28.6

First 26.7 26.0 28.6

Security 27.6 26.7 32.2

Winthrop 25.0 24.9 25.8

Commercial 26.2 25.8 28.7

Average 27.0 25.6 28.4

Average legal reserve is 1.4 per cent higher and average actual reserve is 1 per cent higher than a week ago. Twelve of the 14 banks are stronger than last week in legal reserve, and 10 in actual reserve. No bank is below the 25 per cent legal reserve, against five below last week.

## MONEY TENSION IS NOW OVER

The consensus of banking opinion is that the money market is working into a comfortable position as regards rates and that the next few weeks should witness a further tapering off of quotations. Provided nothing untoward develops within that period it is barely possible that the early part of February should see a general 5 per cent increase in force, but, of course, this is purely conjecture.

It is nevertheless based on the idea that the recent money tension is definitely over, that the interior flow of cash is now into New York, and that time money—at least for six months—is now carrying into the summer period of low rates and through a time of much business uncertainty. If money begins to accumulate bankers will not be averse to loaning on a 5 per cent basis to the desirable late summer maturities.

Of course, everything depends on general business and its attitude toward expansion. It is undeniably true that despite the present weakening money market—whose progress downwards is still very gradual—the supply of money is still small. The surplus throughout the country is slender and credit is well expanded. It would, therefore, take a decided setback to general business to bring about a sharp crumbling of rates and a break through 5 per cent.

## CEDAR RAPIDS POWER COMPANY

MONTRÉAL—Cedar Rapids Power Company, at a special meeting, passed a resolution to retire present issue of \$10,000,000 of bonds, and to replace it with an issue of \$15,000,000 40-year 5 per cent first mortgage gold bonds, to be issued from time to time as required for development of property.

## UTAH METAL PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON—The ore production of Utah in 1912 aggregated close to 7,500,000 tons, valued at about \$44,000,000 for its gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc content, or an increase of 10 per cent.

## EARNS POWER OF THE READING IS REMARKABLE

Company Earned Full Dividend Requirements in Five Months—Great Growth in Last Eleven Years

## VALUE OF STOCK

The remarkable exhibit of earning power made by the Reading up to Dec. 1 is one of the leading features of the current railroad year.

Paying of the dividend on an 8 per cent basis a few weeks ago means that 7 per cent will be disbursed on the \$70,000,000 common stock in the year to June 30 next. Requirements on that account will therefore be \$4,900,000. Add to that a full year's 4 per cent dividend on the two classes of preferred and the total requirement will be \$7,700,000.

Reading earned that amount and more in the five months to the end of November. After all charges, it appears that the company earned a surplus in that period of \$7,796,192, or almost \$100,000 in excess of all dividend requirements for the full year.

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Thus from the beginning of December on to the close of the year, seven months, all of the company's income over and above charges will accrue to the property. Owing to the irregular trend of business throughout the anthracite region on account of the recent strike, it is rather difficult to estimate what that amount may be, but figuring roughly on the basis of the final seven months' earnings of last year, it seems reasonable to expect a surplus of about \$500,000.

All of this would naturally go into the property, and in view of Mr. Baer's policy of building up the Reading through invested income, it is interesting to figure how much the value of the stock will be somewhat less than in 1911 or 1910.

New England Telephone has at present a total of rising 460,000 stations, an increase of 39,000, or 9 per cent, over the 421,000 connected as of Dec. 31, 1911.

During 1912 the company has expended considerably more for construction, real estate and property expansion than the \$4,000,000 preliminary estimate contained in the 1911 annual report. It was to provide for this overrun and take care of nearly \$5,000,000 of floating debt that the \$14,000,000 of securities were sold during the year.

The most important single development in New England Telephone affairs in 1911 was the change in presidency and the selection of Philip L. Spaulding as the new head of the corporation.

## EARNS GAIN OF NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE LARGE

For fiscal year to Dec. 31 New England Telephone showed gross receipts a trifle over \$16,000,000, compared with \$14,705,448 in 1911 and \$13,956,022 in 1910, an increase of nearly 10 per cent over the 1911 results and of nearly 16 per cent over 1910. The year just ended is the first in which gross revenue has gone above the \$15,000,000 mark. The excellent proportions of the 1912 growth are very well depicted in the following concise calculation of gross revenues for the last few years:

Year	Gross	Inc. % inc.
1912	\$16,100,000	\$1,340,000 9.4
1911	14,705,448	\$1,426,448 10.4
1910	13,956,022	\$1,100,883 8.2
1909	12,705,159	\$89,752 7.5
1908	11,896,577	\$93,682 5.2
1907	11,302,055	—

In the 1911 year the company earned net for interest and dividends \$3,141,522, or \$250,000 less than the previous year. The best statement that can be made regarding 1912 net is that it will be some what larger than last year, probably enough so to make up for the slight shrinkage of last year.

Owing to the fact that the company has sold \$14,000,000 of securities during the year involving an increase of \$500,000 yearly in interest and \$280,000 in dividends, the percentage for the stock will, of course, be somewhat less than for the full year.

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# NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

## DUBLIN WINTER SHOW MARKED BY POULTRY DISPLAY

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The largest show of poultry which has been held this year in Ireland took place as part of the Royal Dublin Society's winter show.

The fact that the raising and marketing of poultry has become a very important industry has naturally brought the breeds suitable for different purposes into notice. Eighty-seven classes were open for turkeys, geese, ducks and fowl. American bronze turkeys, Emden geese, and the little Indian runner ducks were the favorites, while the varieties of fowl useful both for laying and for table, were conspicuous in the large entries of Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Houdans, Sussex and Rhode Island Reds. White Leghorns headed the list of laying fowl, but were closely followed by the black Minorcas, for both these breeds have proved to be good layers for a long time.

There was also an unusually good exhibit of dairy produce at this show, marking a great advance in the general character of Irish creamery butter, an advance which has been proved by the high prices which have been obtained in the markets. Cream and cream cheeses were also exhibited. Farm produce, both grain and roots, were satisfactory, though not quite up to last year's standard.

## FRENCH SCHOOL IN MADRID ABOUT TO BE OPENED BY MINISTER

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—Considerable interest is being taken in the establishment of French schools in foreign countries as a means of maintaining French intellectual influence throughout the world.

The French schools at Rome and Athens have both proved a great success in this direction, and for some years past the same policy has been actively working in some of the provincial universities who decided to establish in some of the largest foreign cities an organization in the nature of a branch of their own universities. It is part of this movement that caused the University of Grenoble to establish a French school at Florence, and subsequently the University of Bordeaux and that of Toulouse to decide to establish one at Madrid.

Much importance is attached to the Madrid school, suitable buildings have already been acquired and are now being fitted up for the purpose of the school. It is now announced that M. Geoffray, the French ambassador at Madrid, who is now on visit to Paris, has, in company with M. Thamin, rector of the University of Bordeaux, and M. Lapie, rector of the university at Toulouse, just visited M. Guist'hau, the minister of education, and invited him to personally attend the inauguration ceremony.

## BRITISH EXHIBITS ABROAD PRAISED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The last meeting of the royal commission appointed in March, 1909, to deal with the international exhibitions of Brussels, Rome and Turin was held in the Westminster Palace hotel lately when the report for presentation to King George was adopted.

At Brussels and Turin, the report declares, British exhibits held their own and at Rome they surpassed the exhibits of other countries. The report deals very fully with every phase of the work, but is silent on the relations which had existed between the royal commission and the exhibitions branch of the Board of Trade. In the course of a speech Sir Swire Smith, vice-chairman of the commission, said that he was happy to say that these relations had been of the most cordial description throughout and that everything had worked smoothly and successfully during their negotiations.

The King of the Belgians had, on the occasion of the opening of the Brussels exhibition, paid a splendid testimony to the work of the royal commission and declared that he could find no words to express his admiration and gratitude for the interesting way in which the English section of the exhibition had been carried out.

DEGAS WORK SOLD FOR £17,400  
(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS.—The chief sensation in the first half of the Rouart sale was the disposal of Degas' picture "Les Danseuses à la Barre" for £17,400. Degas, who was born in 1834, is famous for his studies of theatrical life in its various branches. His pictures represent scenes at the opera, the circus, the cafe concert and the dancing school. Besides his work in oil, M. Degas has given proofs of a great talent in dry point, pastel and lithography.

## BULGARIA SEEING HER DREAM WITHIN REACH

(Special to the Monitor)

SOFIA, Bulgaria.—In order to understand a little more fully the main issues under consideration at the London peace conference it is perhaps worth while to review, as briefly as possible, the steps by which Bulgaria came to occupy the territorial position in the Balkan peninsula that she held before the outbreak of the war; because Bulgarian interests are of importance at this juncture and represent a very large section of the main problem under discussion.

It is unnecessary to plunge into that vast medley of political cause and effect that stands for the history of the Turkish administration of its European provinces prior to 1850. That particular phase of Balkan history goes back to medieval times, and beyond the fact that the Turkish yoke lay heavily on the people of the peninsula the events had but little bearing on the modern situation.

Though in 1854 Bulgaria was the scene of the early stages of the Crimean war, her people were merely spectators. Turkey's northwestern frontier was then the line of the Danube, and Silistria, a fortress well known in military annals, was laid siege to by a Russian army. The Franco-British army, that later invaded the Crimea, was first disembarked at Varna, now one of Bulgaria's principal ports on the Black sea, and advanced to the relief of Silistria by way of Pravadi and Shumla. But as things turned out the garrison of the fortress was quite well able to take care of itself and the allied armies in consequence retraced their steps to Varna.

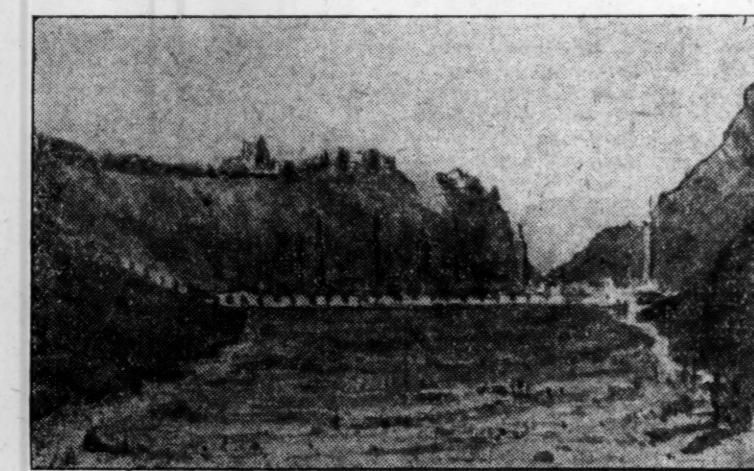
### Events Stirred Balkans

Though the Bulgarians took no active share in these doings there is no doubt that the Balkan peoples were deeply stirred by what was taking place, and it was the stir commenced in 1854 that led in the following years to the establishment of their national independence.

Turkish maladministration reached a climax in 1878, and then occurred the series of acts of violence that came to be known in political circles as "the Bulgarian atrocities."

To cut a long story short Russia intervened and her armies eventually halted within sight of Constantinople. By the treaty of San Stefano, which followed, Russia stipulated amongst other things for the establishment of a great Bulgarian state that would extend from the Danube on the north to the Aegean on the south and stretch across the Balkan peninsula from the Black sea coast to within 50 miles or so of the Adriatic. This meant much indeed to the Bulgarian patriots, and they knew it full well.

Adrianope itself, it is true, was still to be left in the hands of Turkey, but some 200 miles of coast line on the



(Specially drawn for the Monitor)

Picturesque town of Pravadi, on road between Varna and Shumla, in 1854, showing minarets

## UNIQUE ARABIC MANUSCRIPT IN BRITISH MUSEUM

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A manuscript of the Fada'ih al-batiniyah has been acquired by the trustees of the British Museum. The importance of this manuscript from an antiquarian point of view cannot be overstated, for no other copy of the work is on record. It is a unique Arabic production of the tenth century and is in perfect preservation, except for a few pages at the beginning.

The work contains an account of the doctrines of the Karmathians, Ismailis, and other unorthodox sects of Muhammadanism and the refutations of their doctrines by the famed Muhammad ibn Muhamad al-Ghezzali, of whom Suyuti, a famous author, says: "If there could be another prophet after Muhammad it would certainly be al-Ghezzali."

LABOR LEADERSHIP UNCHANGED  
(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER.—There will be no temporary chairman elected during Ramsay Macdonald's absence in India in connection with the Indian civil service commission. Mr. Parker, member for Halifax, will take the place of the leader of the Labor party in any necessary business. Mr. Barnes, member for the Blackfriars division of Glasgow, will join the standing committee for the trade unions bill in Mr. Macdonald's place.

## 1912 SUCCESSFUL IN HOLLAND AND DISQUIET GOING

(Special to the Monitor)

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—From all indications the year 1912 will prove to have been a most successful one as regards the commerce of the Netherlands, the trade with the United States in general lines having been particularly good. The trade in such products as coco and chocolate and dairy industries, will surpass that of any previous year. The same cannot be said for diamonds, an article which is more susceptible to disquieting reports, such as wars, presidential elections and other disturbing factors.

Financial quarters have also been somewhat upset, first by the Balkan outbreak, and later by the presidential election in the United States, but it is fast emerging from the reaction or inertia of the last two months, as the European war clouds disperse and the first of the new year will no doubt see a normal, if not an optimistic, feeling predominant.

KING GAINS PRIZE FOR CATTLE  
(Special to the Monitor)

LEEDS, England.—The Leeds Smithfield Club show, at which £1800 was offered in prizes in 339 classes, was opened by the lord mayor. The King gained the first prize for horned Highland oxen, having, in fact, no rival. The display of stock was marked by a creditable selection of cattle from Scotland, and numerically compared well with former years.

## LONDON LIGHTERMEN INSUFFICIENT, SAY THAMES-SIDE FIRMS

(Special to the Monitor)

Black sea was to fall to Bulgaria, with Salonika and a considerable strip of seaboard as well for a "window" on the Aegean. These dominions would have included the cities of Sofia, Tarnova, Uskub, Philippopolis, Monastir and Widin up in the northwest corner.

### Russian Plan Negated

Plainly Russia was about to establish, through her special patronage, just as powerful a protege in the Balkans as it was possible for diplomacy to conceive.

Under existing conditions the scheme met with but little sympathy at Vienna or in London, and as a result of the Berlin congress, that was held a few months later, the terms drawn up at San Stefano were negated and the proposed extension of Bulgarian territory enormously curtailed.

The Danube was still to remain her limit on the north, and she still received

about one half of the Black sea coastline allotted to her at San Stefano, but the "window" on the Aegean was shorn away, the greater portion of Macedonia vanished from the vision and eastern Rumelia with the city of Philippopolis was transformed into a separate autonomous state.

The large hall was crowded, and Dr. Templiner said in his opening address that the congress was intended to prove, among other things, that many of the picture theater managers were men of intelligence, who were becoming more and more aware of their responsibilities in raising the popular taste and working for the general good.

The very interesting and tastefully

## MOTION PICTURE CONGRESS IN BERLIN FIRST IN GERMANY

Interesting and Tastefully Arranged Exhibition Shows the Latest Products of Enterprise in the Film-Making Industry, with Special Feature for Teachers and Others

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The first German cinematograph congress and exhibition was opened recently in the large rooms of the "Deutsche Hof," in a busy commercial center of Berlin.

Nobody has recognized more quickly than the Germans the great importance of the film industry and the influence of the moving pictures as an educational factor. The president of the congress is the well-known National Liberal member of the Reichstag, Prince Schoenbach-Carolath, while the honorary committee comprises Dr. Niesser, president of the Hansa league; Professor Boginsky, and Major von Parseval, the famous aeronautic engineer, and other leading Berlin citizens.

The trade union protest against this action of the port of London is embodied in the resolution passed by the executive committee of the National Transport Workers' Federation, which declares that the port of London and the Thames-side employers "are desirous of breaking down the apprenticeship system among the watermen and lightermen on the Thames, such action being not only unwarrantable but directly contrary to the constitution of the Port of London Authority, which was called upon to decriminalize the employment of waterside labor."

The evidence given by the Thames-side employers showed a unanimity in the opinion that there was a great need for more lightermen. The present system they all agreed in describing as bad and as injurious to the trades they represented.

Frederick William Bellamy, the managing director of Bellamy's wharf at Rotherhithe, said that his company had nothing against the lightermen as a class. They were excellent men, but being monopolists and independent, they were given to getting out of control. In conclusion, Mr. Bellamy said there was no objection to the system of training lightermen, but there should be a greater number of them.

William Allan Vernon, chairman of the London Flour Millers' Association, said that last year about 955,000 tons of wheat were imported into London and manufactured into flour by the London mills. The strike of the lightermen last year had very serious effect on the wheat and milling trade; for a whole week the mills had to be closed, and altogether 18 mills were stopped in London for want of wheat. The occurrence of a strike among the lightermen, he concluded, might at any moment produce a scarcity of bread in London. The sitting of the case of the lightermen.

What the ultimate boundaries of Bulgaria will be would be premature at present even to guess. This much, however, seems certain, that Russia's vision of 1878, erecting a powerful Bulgarian state between Austria and the sea of Marmora is about to be realized, but as it happens under circumstances diametrically opposite to those intended at the time of San Stefano. The extension of the Bulgarian dominions will this time be due simply and solely to the prowess of the Bulgarian army, acting in concert with her own allies, and this no doubt is the surest foundation upon which to base an enduring peace in the eastern corner of Europe.

BOARD OF TRADE TO ISSUE REPORT ON LIGHTERMEN  
(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The Board of Trade inquiry into the port of London proposed new bylaw regarding the Thames lightermen, terminated, with the statement, made by Sir Robert Power, that a report would be issued by the Board of Trade shortly. The only point of agreement found between the port authority and the lightermen was the necessity for revising the apprentices' indentures, which are still very much in the same form as they were granted two or three centuries ago.

Mr. Gosling, in speaking for the lightermen, denied that the system which prevailed among the lightermen produced a shortage of men. On the contrary, he declared that on an average 66 men were unable to obtain work every night on four wharves in a given month.

SPAIN MAY ALTER COMPANY TAX  
(Special to the Monitor)

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—The discussions relating to the budget in the Dutch Parliament have remained at a low level of interest. The absence of the Socialist leader, Troelstra, whose speech on the budget is one of the events of the parliamentary year, accounts partly for the dead level of the discussions.

It is true that Troelstra's substitute, Schaper, made some effective hits when he contrasted the growth of the Socialist party, the trade unions, the cooperative societies and the labor movement in general, with the apathy, from a reformer's point of view, of the government policy.

The industry and commerce of Holland

have without doubt reached a high watermark. During the last four years the income of the state has risen by £1,650,000.

Indirect taxation, however, still forms a large source of government revenue, and a proposal of the Socialist members to raise the duties on the larger inheritances has been rejected. The prosperity of the country has not brought about any very marked improvement in the standard of living of the workers for of late years the price of food stuffs and house rent has been steadily on the increase.

M. CLEMENCEAU IS CANDIDATE  
(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—It is announced that M. Clemenceau will be a candidate for the presidency of the republic. The elections will take place in January next.

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## GENERAL MICHEL IS APPOINTED TO PARIS COMMAND

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—At the cabinet meeting just held, approval was given to the appointment of General Michel, member of the superior council of war, to the post of military governor of Paris, rendered vacant by the retirement of General Maubour in consequence of age limit.

The governor was born at Auti in 1850 and is consequently only available for his new post for two years. On leaving St. Cyr he joined the tenth regiment of light cavalry and greatly distinguished himself during the 1870 war, being decorated for bravery on the field of battle. He has filled many important posts.

## THE HOME FORUM

## HOW TO OVERCOME SIN

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THESE times when the Scriptural, scientific truth that God, who is good, and All, could not and did not create an iota of evil is being demonstrated in the daily lives of men, the term sin calls for careful analysis. The Bible is emphatic in its declarations that it was through sin that sickness and death entered the world. In his letter to the Romans Paul writes: "For the wages of sin is death," and Jesus said unto the sick of the palsy: Son, be of good cheer; thy sins be forgiven thee."

Since the Scriptures make it quite plain that sin is related to all mortal discord it is of vital importance to know how sin is to be overcome. In Christian Science the word sin is associated closely with sickness and death, as the Bible teaches. Error, which is a broader term than sin, includes all ignorance of God and His laws; all wrong action, whether ignorant or wilful; all the false beliefs of sin, disease and death. The mistaken belief in a power opposed to God is sin, because it breaks the first commandment: "Thou shalt have no other gods before me."

Christian Science shows men that God is the creator of good only, and that He made all "that was made." Logically, then, the human belief in the existence of evil, that which can be no part of God's creation, is the basic error underlying all mortal troubles. The belief that evil is a reality precludes its destruction or elimination from consciousness but the truth that good is all, understood by mortals, enables them to overcome all the sins of the carnal mind.

The Scriptures are very plain in their

## Queen and the British Silk Industry

The Queen has been pleased to accept a souvenir volume of the exhibition of British silk manufactures held in June of last year at Prince's skating rink, London, under the auspices of the Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland. The book contains a reprint of the article on the British silk industry which appeared in the London Times of Feb. 26 last. There are also photographs of the stalls of the exhibition. The production is the work of Messrs. George Falkner & Sons of London. The binding for which they are responsible is of red morocco and is a fine example of the bookbinder's art.

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teaching that sin must be repented of and forsaken before there can be a deliverance from its effects—sickness and death. In Ezekiel it is declared: "But if the wicked will turn from all his sins that he hath committed, and keep all my statutes, and do that which is lawful and right, he shall surely live, he shall not die." This thought is further emphasized in the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health (p. 40), where Mrs. Eddy says: "Divine Science adjusts the balance as Jesus adjusted it. Science removes the penalty only by first removing the sin which incurs the penalty. This is my sense of divine parable, which I understand to mean God's method of destroying sin. If the saying is true, 'While there's life there's hope,' its opposite is also true, 'While there's sin there's doom.' The mistaken notion entertained by many people that simply asking for forgiveness settles the account is a barrier to real progress. On this point Mrs. Eddy says: 'If prayer nourishes the belief that sin is cancelled, and that man is made better merely by praying, prayer is an evil. He grows worse who continues in sin because he fancies himself forgiven' (Ibid. p. 5).

Since the Scriptures make it quite plain that sin is related to all mortal discord it is of vital importance to know how sin is to be overcome. In Christian Science the word sin is associated closely with sickness and death, as the Bible teaches. Error, which is a broader term than sin, includes all ignorance of God and His laws; all wrong action, whether ignorant or wilful; all the false beliefs of sin, disease and death. The mistaken belief in a power opposed to God is sin, because it breaks the first commandment: "Thou shalt have no other gods before me."

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The Scriptures are very plain in their

## "ELEKTRA" OF SOPHOCLES

Short studies in Greek literature

In the story of Orestes as told by Sophocles he makes the daughter of Agamemnon the chief character. His Elektra, however, seems selfish and repellent as compared with the dignity and self-command of his Antigone. Elektra is also in sharp contrast with her sister Chrysothemis—whom we find mentioned in Homer as "Chrysothemis with the golden hair." Elektra's remark to her characters them both: "I envy thee thy prudence, but abhor thy cowardice." But Chrysothemis' advice seems wise enough and her joy when she has discovered the lock of hair that tells of Orestes' return makes a thrilling moment in the play and offsets the lack we feel in her.

Elektra speaks of herself as one "for whom no man stands forth as champion." "Like some worthless stranger I dwell in the house of my father, in raiment thus disgraceful, and take my place at empty tables." The chorus, as well as her sister, tell her that she herself genders quarrels by her constant accusations. She says, "Forbear, forbear me, ye comforters, I never will I rest from these troubles thus countless in my laments."

One of the most striking passages of this play is found in the famous description of the chariot race (Oxford translation). Orestes is described as having been hailed at the Pythian games as the winner, "Announced as an Argive, by name Orestes, son of Agamemnon, that once assembled the famous armament of Greece."

"On the following day, when at sunrise there was a swift contest of horsemanship, he came in with many a char-

## Petroleum and Minerals of California

California ranks first among the states west of the Mississippi river in the value of its mineral production, according to the United States geological survey. In former years California's claim to distinction as a mineral producer rested on its output of gold, in which, in fact, it held first place in 1911, although in recent years it has usually fallen behind Colorado in the production of gold. The premiership of gold in the state has, however, been succeeded by petroleum, says the Argonaut, the value of which in California exceeds that of gold by 94 per cent and gives the state first place among the states in the production of crude oil. California leads also in the production of asphalt, of platinum, and of quicksilver, and enjoys a monopoly in the production of borax and magnesite. It is second in the production of tungsten ore, third in the production of copper, and stands well among the states in the production of a number of less important minerals. The total value of the mineral production of California in 1911 was \$90,517,560, compared with \$86,721,000 in 1910.

Whoever makes truth disagreeable commits high treason against virtue.—Maria Edgeworth

## Fixing the Art Center

It would, of course, be a difficult task to fix with precision the position of contemporary American art in comparison with the current art of the various European nations; but I shrewdly suspect that if it were possible to establish the exact art center of the world—as statistician center of the world—then the present focal point would be found to be somewhere near the center of the Atlantic ocean, says Birge Harrison in Scribner's Magazine. In an article describing the art exhibit at the Roman international exposition Harrison Morris classed the nations in the following order: First, America, leading easily; second, England; third, Germany; fourth, France, and the others strung along as you please. If this estimate should be challenged as the somewhat chauvinistic report of an interested observer, no one, at any rate, will question its sincerity; and that it should be advanced at all is an interesting indication of the change that has taken place since the time of America's centennial exhibition, when American art had perforce to be content with the lowest place on the list.

Whoever makes truth disagreeable commits high treason against virtue.—Maria Edgeworth

## Design for Bridging the Mersey

Before the Liverpool Engineering Society, L. H. Chase, M. I. C. E., an Australian, read a paper recently on the subject of a bridge over the river Mersey, in the course of which he made several proposals. Instead of making the approaches extend over a distance of one mile from each side of the river, Mr. Chase proposed a spiral roadway up which motors and trams would run by their own power to the level of the bridge, some 200 feet above the high-water level of the Mersey river, and thus clearing such vessels as the Mauretania. The spiral roadway was to be built in reinforced concrete and would look not unlike the Roman colosseum. The bridge would be of the suspension type and its span of 270 feet would make it easily the largest span in the world. The main towers would be placed near the Prince's landing stage on the Cheshire side, and would be 500 feet high. The total cost, exclusive of land and legal expenses, was estimated at about £825,000. A new design for dealing with passenger traffic only on a similar bridge was also mentioned.

## American Northwest and the Clarks

WALDEN CLARK

Skill in Log-Hauling

The following naive description of what would seem at first the kind of a task not requiring much preparation hints at the amount of real skill and experience often required to do what seems the simplest work. The Chicago Post reprinted this item from a country newspaper:

Walden Clark took the contract for delivering the logs to the saw mill at the Duxey. Walden had not had much experience at the business when he began the job and had quite a rough experience. Several times his wagon turned over with him, and other times he had to get out of the way of logs that slipped on the skids and were about to catch him, but now he is getting on to the work and is rolling the logs into the mill with but little difficulty.

According to the Paris Journal des Debats the interesting and historical chateau of La Muette has been sold.

Visitors to Paris who have driven through the Bois de Boulogne cannot fail to have noticed this interesting building, which stands close to one of the entrances to the Bois. The late owner of the chateau was the Comte de Franqueville, and it is understood that M. Bloch Levallois is the purchaser. La Muette is one of the numerous chateaux at which doings of the greatest interest have occurred. La Muette was at one time a hunting box of the kings of France. It was subsequently constituted national property and later on bought by M. Erard. Shortly afterwards it passed into the ownership of Comte de Franqueville, who has now disposed of it to M. Bloch Levallois.

## Chateau of La Muette Sold

He described the sport of the surf riders and his own efforts to emulate their wonderful skill and dominance of the ocean forces. He pictures, too, the following curious sailing contrivance:

Early in the morning I had noticed a tiny outrigger canoe, with an impossible spritsail, skimming the surface of the lagoon. The canoe itself was a mere dugout, 14 feet long, a scant 12 inches wide, and maybe 24 inches deep. It had no lines, except in so far that it was sharp at both ends. Its sides were perpendicular. Shorn of its outrigger, it would have capsized of itself inside a tenth of a second. It was the outrigger that kept it right side up.

I said that the sail was impossible. It was. It was one of those things, not that you have to see to believe, but that you cannot believe after you have seen it.

The hoist of it and the length of its boom were sufficiently appalling; but, not content with that, its artifact had given it a tremendous head. So large was the head that no common sprit could carry the strain of it in an ordinary breeze. So a spar had been lashed to the canoe, projecting aft over the water. To this had been made fast a sprit guy; thus, the foot of the sail was held by the mainsheet, and the peak by the guy to the sprit. It was not a mere boat, nor a mere canoe, but a sailing machine.

In nature is there nothing meant? No law, no language of intent?

—Goethe.

## COURTLY AMERICAN CUSTOM DISUSED

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THE BLESSED WORK OF HELPING THE WORLD FORWARD HAPPILY DOES NOT WAIT TO BE DONE BY PERFECT MEN.—GEORGE ELIOT.

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THE BLESSED WORK OF HELPING THE WORLD FORWARD HAPPILY DOES NOT WAIT TO

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, January 7, 1918

### Free Food and Free Trade

THE economic problem which is exciting the United Kingdom visibly today is whether it is possible to evolve a tariff in which food-stuffs shall continue to be admitted free, whilst a duty shall be placed upon manufactured articles. It is necessary to say visibly because there are other depressions agitating the social system actually more violently, whose symptoms have not yet become so well defined. The future of a historic party supplies that element of personality which fills the House of Commons as rapidly as a debate on Indian finance empties it, and so the struggle between "Free Food" and "Whole Hogism" dictates an attention never bestowed on those street-corner speeches in which "things are to be heard that are not known to the readers of Liberal and Conservative papers."

The free fooder insists enthusiastically that it is possible to frame a tariff under which food shall remain untouched, whilst all manufactured articles shall be subject to a duty. The free trader equally emphatically shakes his head, and on this point the free trader finds an unexpected ally in no less an authority than Prince Bismarck. The Iron Chancellor was not only a great statesman, he was a great framer of tariffs, and he has left it as the deliberate verdict of his experience that the accomplishment of the ideal of the free food party in the United Kingdom is beyond human ingenuity. It may, of course, be objected that Germany is Germany, and that the United Kingdom is the United Kingdom. That is obvious, but there is something equally obvious, namely that the balance of difficulties is entirely on the side of London as against Berlin. Germany is to a very large extent self-supported. The United Kingdom only grows a fraction over half its total foodstuffs, and, what is equally important, only a quarter of its own wheat.

It must be perfectly obvious that a duty on imported articles will send up the price of all articles of that nature. Those who maintain that it will simply broaden the area of home-production are hugging a fallacy which can find no support in economic experience. The corn laws did not increase the wheat area, required by a much smaller population, but they did increase the price of bread. The agriculturist of the corn-laws period stood, however, on an equality with the manufacturer. The agriculturist of a free-food era would find the cost of everything he had to buy rising whilst the price of everything he had to sell remained stationary. If the agriculturist maintains his position under free trade with some difficulty, it is obvious what his position would be under such a scheme of tariff reform. The shibboleth of "back to the land" might as well cease to be heard between John of Groat and Lands End.

ANOTHER experiment in group cooperation is to be made in the United States. Over 2000 stockholders are starting a chain of cooperative grocery stores in Ohio. Cooperation is successful where there is close and skilful business management.

NOBODY can tell how the proposal to establish in every community an exchange for men's presentation scarfs will take with the interested parties until it is tried. It looks well in theory, at all events.

### Shrinkage in Oil Production

ALWAYS a matter of interest, for years a subject of comment and discussion, the production of petroleum at present is becoming a matter of concern. The entire falling off in the yield of wells in the United States last year was but 250,000 barrels—a small shrinkage when compared with the total production of 220,000,000 barrels. The unpleasant thing about it is, however, that there should be any shrinkage at all. The demand for petroleum and its by-products is constantly increasing. The world's consumption at present aggregates 1,000,000 barrels a day. Aside from increasing use in every other direction, the number of internal combustion engines in operation multiplies yearly. The demand for gasoline has become so great that crude oil is being taken from the market. Another fact worthy of notice is that while the oil production of 1912 fell off a quarter of a million barrels compared with that of the previous year, the value of the reduced product was greater by \$16,000,000 than that obtained for the larger output. This seems indicative of the future relationship between product and prices, unless a change shall come over the situation.

It is explained in behalf of the oil trade generally that the small producer, or the independent producer, is profiting greatly by the advance. Oil from his well has advanced 70 cents a barrel within a short time. In the Pennsylvania district, crude oil now brings \$2 a barrel. Had this price prevailed in the old days, "striking oil" would have meant even more than it did to many a struggling farmer. It is also explained that the wells in the old section are not yielding nearly so much as they used to. The California output was needed last year in order to offset the eastern shrinkage. It is reported on good authority that to meet last year's demand accumulated stock had to be drawn on, bringing the total down from 81,789,390 to 69,000,000 barrels. It is plain that unless the production can be increased this surplus will soon disappear. Consumption is going to be greater, not less, than it has been; even increased prices will hardly check the use of gasoline; before they could reach the prohibitive stage, a substitute would be found.

There is widespread belief that the present high price of petroleum is due rather to artificial than to natural causes. This belief may continue even in face of the assertion that, with the view of increasing the product, drilling has been recommenced in the old fields of Pennsylvania and New York. It would be more to the point if development of the western fields controlled by the Standard Oil Company should be proceeded with as vigorously as it was prevented a few years back. There is probably as little ground for reports of exhausted oil fields as there has been in these recent years concerning the coal fields. The finding of geologists to the effect that only four fifths of the available supply of coal has been taken from the earth since coal mining began has put a quietus upon the fuel exhaustion alarmists. We shall probably be better informed presently with regard to the available petroleum supply.

NO SOONER had the Chinese begun to realize liberation from the trammels of an outworn governmental system than many of them felt moved to change the attire that had been common to males of the empire for centuries. To the radical progressives, at least, it seemed that since China had thrown off the old and taken on the new in other respects, they would simply be developing the idea of progression still further by taking to the silk hat and frock coat. Nearly all the Europeans and Americans they had ever seen, inside or outside of the diplomatic circle, wore silk hats and frock coats at one time or another. The missionaries almost invariably wore them. When tourists made calls of courtesy, they always wore a frock coat and carried a silk hat. The frock coat and the silk hat came to be regarded by the untraveled Chinese as symbols of western civilization and freedom. Long before the empire tottered there seems to have been a yearning in many Chinese breasts for the frock coat and the silk hat. Excepting the American Indians, perhaps, no non-Caucasian race ever took more kindly to the frock coat and the silk hat than the Chinese.

It appears that they took too kindly to them, for it is now announced that their use has been forbidden by the republican government. The reason can only be surmised. Maybe the silk hat and frock coat wearers were developing into a class, perhaps an aristocracy. It is clear that either would be obnoxious to the dominating democratic element. Possibly the frock coats and the silk hats had begun to regard themselves as superior to softs and sacks. Evidence of something of this kind is detected now and then in parts of the world much farther west. Perhaps the silk hats and the frocks made the foolish mistake of pretending not to know, and refusing to recognize, the derbies and cutaways on the promenades of Peking, Canton, Chefoo and Shanghai. Information of a specific nature must be awaited with patience.

In the meantime it is difficult to decide whether it will be safer to congratulate the republican government or to refrain from doing so. The silk hat and frock coat are, of course, all right in their way. Under certain restrictions, their use is to be commended. One would not care to see them commonly worn, however, in China or elsewhere. They should be taken in moderation. A silk-hatted and frock-coated community is not to be thought of, and a silk-hatted and frock-coated country would be even worse.

### Vocational Information Called For

AT THE recent national conference on industrial education there was general agreement that, taking it all in all, Boston led the country in practical and efficient adaptation of publicly supported schools to contemporary social needs. Should Illinois accept the scheme of vocational education, to be put before its lawmakers at this legislative session with impressive backing of educators and of business men, primacy would pass westward. Having mapped out a plan, partially tested it, and begun the assembling of a plant, it behoves the newer type of schools to get closer to parents and to pupils with information that will induce attendance. Consequently it is not surprising that Superintendent Dyer, with his Cincinnati record back of him, should be urging on the Boston school board measures that will bring vocational information more into the limelight of publicity. Attractive, informing, descriptive literature based on careful investigation of actual conditions is needed now, not only for prospective pupils and their parents or guardians but also for teachers, who henceforth, in shaping careers, are to have far more formal and responsible relations to youth than in the past.

Superintendent Dyer might have hinted in addition that both city and state have, facing them, the fundamental problem of training teachers for the new schools. At the recent national conference this clamant aspect of the matter was emphasized beyond everything else. The vocational school calls for men and women with no less cultural and pedagogical training than the present teacher type, but also with a practical experience of affairs and craftsmanship that many conventional educators lack. Neither graduates of normal schools nor youth who have specialized in pedagogical courses in universities meet the new needs fully. So that communities and states entering on the experiment seem bound to find their chief difficulty at first to be one of discovering an adequate supply of leaders and teachers.

SENTIMENT adverse to the licensing or toleration of irresponsible persons as motor car operators is becoming nation-wide. It is a wholesome and commendable sentiment.

WOMAN must be granted the credit that attaches to originality in this period of her struggle for the attainment of complete political equality, even though in some instances her departures from what is conventional in campaigning methods have been too wide and radical to enlist the unqualified approval of judicious male sympathizers. The severest of her critics are forced to confess that she has compelled attention to her cause. It may be argued that she might have done this equally well by adopting other methods, but the stage of discussion along this line is now passed, and the fact remains that she has carried her point. Having carried it—having convinced the worst enemies of her cause, the indifferent ones—that it is really a serious matter, and one worthy of their consideration, she is now adopting a mode of procedure that promises to supplement all of her previous work most acceptably to man, and none the less effectively because it will appeal at once to the moral and sentimental sides of his nature.

The march to a state capital recently was not altogether impressive or convincing. It was an enterprise that involved possibilities in ridicule and derision; but it served a purpose. It proved that an idea launched previously, looking to the formation of a procession or parade, might be developed into a plan for the production of pageantry that would strikingly illustrate, in moving picture and tableau, the phases of the woman question most likely to impress popular thought. For indifference persists, and its roots are in ignorance of woman's grievances and woman's aspirations. Nor is this indifference confined to the male sex.

An opportunity presents itself for the carrying out of the pageant idea in connection with the inauguration of President Wilson. It need not, and should not, interfere with the regular pro-

### China, the Silk Hat and the Frock Coat

gram for that ceremony. It can lose nothing in force by being simply an incident to it. If the design of presenting, through the medium of tableaux or floats, through allegory, through costumed pictures, the story of woman's condition from the dawn of civilization down to the present time, and of opening pleasantly to the imagination views illustrative of woman's probable relation to the activities of the future, shall be carried out as it has apparently been conceived in the thought of suffrage leaders, it should exercise an enlightening and inspiring influence. The change from the militant to the artistic and esthetic method of persuasion may mean the elevation of the popular view of the entire suffrage movement. This is surely desirable.

THERE is joy on the banks of the Connecticut, and with reason. Another obstacle has been removed from the legislative path of the project to make the river of use for navigation through the approval by Secretary Stimson of the plans for the dam and locks at Enfield, Conn. The way is cleared for the congressional appropriation proposed in the bill now in the Senate, to which the secretary of war makes his report. As many legislative difficulties have been met in the course of this measure as there are practical ones in making the river navigable, but the prospect is bright that the work of the enterprising and persistent citizens of Springfield and Holyoke in steering their project through legislative shoals and eddies will be succeeded by that of contractors in developing a way around the rapids of the stream. A final apprehension has been that President Taft would interpose his veto in compliance with his general objection to the free grant of permanent power rights. The President's stand seems to have resulted fortunately to the public in the provision in the bill that the Connecticut River Company, which is to build the dam and locks, shall pay a rental to the government, at a rate to be determined by the President, the proceeds to be devoted to the further improvement of navigation of the river.

What has been accomplished by the balancing of public and corporate advantage in this project has interest quite beyond the region to be favored by the new transportation facilities. The company which is to build the dam for power development is required to construct the locks and to deed them to the government without charge. Further, it is put under a rental contribution for all time and is required to supply power for the operation of the locks without cost. The use of the locks must forever be free. A compact between the government representing the people and a corporation, with designs on turning a natural power to profit, in which the rights of both are as equitably secured as in this arrangement, may, we believe, well and widely be taken as a guide to franchise legislation. It indicates the end of the free gift of valuable rights, while at the same time it puts no restriction on the enterprise of making a private count in profits.

Antiquaries of the Connecticut valley have told the story of the earlier days of navigation of the stream, before the building of the dams and before the days of congressional pork barrels, when scows were propelled from Hartford up the river by the rude motive power of men's shoulders applied to long poles. The period between the two forms of navigation will be a full century. The later one will furnish no spectacle of a great traffic. The channel is required to have a depth of but seven feet and the Connecticut will be in no peril of gunboats nor have prospects of a world commerce. But in practical advantage, the opening of the stream means a great gain to the people of a considerable section in the cost of coal and other heavy commodities and the shipping of manufactured products from their mills. It is no slight benefit that seems now assured.

A STUDENT of comparative stages of social evolution in America must be impressed with the multiplication of clubs during the past decade or two. A New York city club directory, issued as a guide for the current year, lists more than 31,000 members of the distinctively social and more or less exclusive clubs of the city, besides which there are innumerable clubs without a formal and fixed habitat and those accessories that would enable them to win recognition in a blue book. Accounting for this marked increase in gregariousness is not so difficult when contemporary conditions of housing for even rich and well-to-do men and women are considered, not to mention those persons less fortunate in respect to ample pecuniary assets. Were there more homes there would be fewer clubs.

But even where domestic environment is all that it should be, men and women today seek each other out for reasons of fraternity that their forebears ignored. Nativism is a tie that counts in these days of mobility of movement of population. Southerners in New York and Boston consort together. A man's calling or profession is now the basis for his admission to a circle that exists to "talk shop." In the great centers of population East and West, the older and more renowned universities are coming to have clubhouses to which all resident alumni are eligible. Political organization now demands the addition of the club as a center where meetings, conferences and the like can be held and good fellowship may lubricate the party mechanism. Religious denominations have their dining clubs, at which issues of polity, theology, ritual and social ethics are discussed. Civic reform enlists the gregarious habit as an agent for mixing all sorts and conditions of men, and behold a Boston City Club with 3500 members of many races, creeds and callings!

As for sport and recreation out of doors, their devotees follow up the contacts formed on the golf links by dinners and dances served in palatial country clubs, and fellow "Appalachians" who climb the mountains in summer, dine often with each other at urban hotels in winter. In short, man is fast organizing a great network of societies with a combined educational, recreational and physical-betterment basis back of and underneath their more obvious gustatory and prandial aspects. Many individuals are no doubt more deeply enmeshed in club life than they should be for their own advantage. Money, time and energy are wasted that in many cases could be better used. But on the whole the rise of the club seems to have been wholesome, especially where it has other functions than the merely social and the convivial and where it converts the natural inclination of men to foregather and utilizes that instinct for educational and political ends. A vast amount of the education of public opinion in America now is done under the auspices of clubs.

### We Live in an Era of Clubs